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DEC 1873

CONGRESS.

GEN. HOWARD AND THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU ACCOUNTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Gen. O. O. Howard again appeared before the House Military Committee this morning in the matter of his alleged defalcation as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The committee listened to a careful exposition by an attorney of the law and precedents in the case. They have come to the decision that the law of limitation runs upon all the alleged offenses, and that Gen. Howard cannot now be tried by court-martial, except by special act of Congress. In this respect the conclusions of the committee agree with the opinion of the Attorney General and the decisions of the War Department. The committee have still to decide whether they will investigate the case on their own account. Before determining they will make a careful investigation of all the evidence that is on record. To this end Gen. Howard has already placed before them his personal memoranda to supplement the official records on file in the War Department. It is fair to state that Gen. Howard requests the committee to make a full examination, and expresses his ability to show that he is an honest man, and that he, in no moral or legal sense, is responsible for the defalcations of his subordinates. The probabilities are that the committee will decide to make an investigation.

MR. HALE'S PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

The intentions of Mr. R. S. Hale, of New-York, in rising this morning to a personal explanation in the House, seem to have been misconstrued. He had wished to show that he had not received his salary as agent of the United States before the American and British Mixed Claims Commission contemporaneously with his salary as member of Congress without the authority of special law. At the solicitation of Secretary Fish a law was passed exempting Mr. Hale from the operations of the general law, and especially permitting him to retain his position as United States agent until the assembling of Congress. It must be conceded that the resolution, whose purpose was to cover the salary so received as United States agent into the Treasury, was hostile personally to Mr. Hale, and in the minds of those unfamiliar with the special law must have left the conviction that no such law existed, and that the salary was received without warrant. Mr. Hale's explanation was to relieve the innuendo of the amendment in this respect. The explanation, unfortunately, did not stop here. It was carried much further, and resulted in a series of recriminations, and in the bandying of epithets between representatives as prominent as Messrs. Hale, Eldridge, Wilson, and Gen. Butler which resulted in very unpleasant scenes. It is fair to state that Mr. Hale's services as agent of the United States were eminently valuable. It was largely due to his faithful, constant, and able attention that the claims against the United States were reduced from $94,000,000 to something less than $2,000,000.

DEBATE UPON THE RESOLUTION OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Upon the resolution of the Finance Committee to temporarily increase the volume of currency an earnest debate took place in the Senate to-day, drawing out some of the strongest men of that body. Ex-Secretary Boutwell stated that he was not in favor either of inflation or contraction. The latter would bring the business interest of the country to a stand, while the former would postpone the day of specie payments. Senator Howe was extremely emphatic in his allusions to our currency, which he denounced as lying promises to pay, and pronounced the action of Secretary Richardson in drawing upon the Treasury reserves a grave error. Senator Ferry made an earnest argument in favor of his Western policy of inflation. He wanted especially to dispel the illusion that the volume of currency regulates the value of coin. To prove that it does not, he referred to the fact that in 1866, when we had our largest volume of currency, gold was only at $1 34. Then we had, including some outstanding seven-thirty bonds, $1,576,000,000 of currency; but when we had only $683,631 of currency, gold was at $1 55. Senator Morton made a defense of the course of the Administration during the late panic. He referred to Mr. Sumner's demand upon Congress to redeem its pledges in coin. He said there was a wrong time to right things, and that this was not the time to resume specie payment. Resumption should be postponed long enough to prevent a disturbance of the great interests of the country. Every day's delay is not a breach of faith, as alleged. The Government's contract was to pay in coin when it was practicable. Suspension was originally a war measure, and though the war had long ago ended, its consequences were still upon us. He said there was a sort of fanaticism abroad for specie payments, but he did not regard it as a panacea for all evils. He cited numerous examples from England's experience to prove that she had more frequent and disastrous panics than we had ever suffered, and concluded this part of his speech by saying that he was prepared to assert, and boldly challenged contradiction, that panics came oftener in countries that had a coin currency than in those having a paper currency. The time to begin specie payments, he added, was when the country was prosperous, not when it was prostrated. In this connection he said that if the Government had had the power to add to the volume of the currency immediately at the beginning of the panic, it would have stopped it. Secretary Richardson could not do it at the time, for he then had the sagacity to see that the revenues of the country would rapidly fall off as a result of the prostration, and that he would need his reserve to meet the expenditures of the Government. Mr. Morton complimented the Secretary for his foresight for, which he had not received the credit he deserved. He said he did not wish to be understood as favoring infaiton by adding one or two hundred millions to our currency, but the sound policy he believed to be to relieve the pressure upon our business by easy, gradual measures. The speech was listened to attentively.

THE SENATE ON THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

The Senate to-day, after a spirited contest, again defeated, by refusing action on it, the resolution to adjourn over the holidays this week. The House resolution, which the Senate had before it, was different from the first resolution in the important particular of fixing the time for reassembling on Monday instead of Tuesday. There is a strong opposition in the Senate against any adjournment at all. The wish of the House is strong, and the pressure so great on a part of the Senate that to-morrow action may be taken, or what is still probable, as was said last night, a recess will be taken, beginning on Wednesday next.

THE SPEAKER'S SALARY.

By an error in the reports of yesterday's debate on the Salary bill, the House is represented as having voted down, in Mr. Tremain's amendment, a proposition to raise the salary of the Speaker to $9,000. The fact is that Mr. Tremain originally had in his amendment the proposition to make the salary that sum, but modified it, at the request of Mr. Blaine, so that the Speaker's salary was left at the old amount. It is a noticeable fact that no proposition to raise the pay of the Speaker has ever been voted on by the House. The effect of the bill passed really reduces the salary about $500, as it cuts off all allowances for traveling expenses and mileage that formerly belonged to the Speaker, in common with other members. The last of the salary discussion has not been heard, as several ways are open for attempts to secure the reduction to $5,000 or $5,500, which will be made on every possible occasion till the object is attained.

DEMOCRATIC FILIBUSTERING AND THE RULES.

The House, to-day, heard an old-time discussion on the rights of the minority, such as were so frequent in war days. The debate arose upon a unanimous report of the Committee on Rules, making such changes that upon a motion to suspend the rules the yeas and nays could not be called, except a majority of the House should have first so determined. The proposed new rule was simple enough, and its sole purpose, as certified alike by Democratic and Republican members of the Committee on Rules, was to facilitate public business. The rule was especially designed to prevent frivolous obstruction to public business, known as filibustering. The Democrats determined to make it out that the rule was designed as an abridgment of their rights. The sensitiveness seemed absurd, in view of the present relative proportion of Democratic and Republican members. The Democrats of this Congress could certainly be in no worse condition under the proposed rule than under the present rate. If they are to control future Congresses they can then make their own rules. But Mr. Eldredge thought he could resuscitate an old war feeling out of it. The consequence was a demonstration of the first strictly party feeling which has been seen this session. George F. Hoar well answered the assertion of the Democrats, that they were shorn of power, by citing recent cases when the Democrats, led by Fernando Wood and Clarkson N. Potter, wasted three consecutive days of the House in filibustering motions in order to defeat the Civil Rights bill. The power of the minority, under technical motions, is now so great that filibustering can be carried on for days, notwithstanding the large Republican majority. The House, however, was in a magnanimous mood, and consented to send the new rule back to the committee for reconsideration.

SECURITY FOR LIFE AT SEA.

The House indicated a desire to favor any legislation designed to secure better protection for life at sea by ordering the memorial upon collisions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce to be printed.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—THE PRINTING.

The House agreed to vote each member twenty-four copies of the *Congressional Record.* A powerful effort will be made to take the printing from the Government Printer and give it to private individuals. It will be urged as an ostensible measure of economy.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency have determined to write the principal financiers of the country to give their views to the committee.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The discussion of the Civil Rights bill is likely to be precipitated upon the House to-morrow. Gen. Butler, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to-day favorably reported the bill, and holds the floor for the debate. The bill is substantially the Sumner Civil Rights bill, and compels hotel-keepers, under severe penalties, to receive guests without distinction of color or race.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The postal savings bank scheme to-day assumed definite shape by the introduction of a bulky bill by Mr. Maynard, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. The bill has detailed provisions for the regulation of the system. It proposes the establishment of a branch of the Post Office Department, to be called the Postal Savings Depository of the United States. The rate of interest proposed to be allowed is four per cent.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The action of the House to-day would indicate that some substitute for the franking privilege, as to public documents, will probably be provided.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The House, without even ordering the yeas and nays, determined to print 255,000 copies of the Agricultural Report of each of the last two years. The cost of this work will be but fifty cents a volume, since the book is already in type, a few copies having been ordered last Spring for the Senate. The total cost of the 510,000 volumes ordered will be about a quarter of a million dollars. Each member will be allowed about 600 copies.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Auditor Dayton has received the following dispatches:

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 18.

We are just in with the last fleet, which makes fifty-one boats locked down this side of Port Jackson, and six that have got to Troy that lay east of here. A few have laid up here. The last of these boats will move east at 1 o'clock P. M. We are making haste slowly, but I am bound to pull them through to tide-water, as I have two tugs and fifty pair of horses.

A. BARKLEY,
Canal Commissioner.

CANAJOHARIE, Dec. 18.

The tug Champion and seven boats passed here at 12 o'clock. The weather is favorable.

S. DONALDSON, Superintendent.

A SEVERE COLLISION.

A STEAM-BOAT SINKS A BRIG AND BADLY INJURES ANOTHER VESSEL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—The steam-boat Belle Lee, on her way up the river during the fog, struck the Spanish brig Lepanto amidships, sinking her immediately. The force of the concussion was so great that the brig struck the bark Constance, lying beside her, and so injured the vessel as to cause her to leak very badly. Both vessels were loaded and ready to sail for Barcelona. The loss sustained is estimated at $40,000.

MARINE DISASTER.

EASTPORT, Me., Dec. 18.—The revenue cutter Mosswood has returned here from Herring Cove and reports that she cannot get the brig Zinga off, and that she will have to discharge her cargo. Until then it cannot be ascertained how badly she is injured.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 18.—The Board of Return Judges of the election on the Constitution met this morning. The official returns show that the majority for the new Constitution in this city is 34,128, an increase of over 7,000 majority reported on the night of the election. It is now supposed that the whole majority in the State will reach 200,000.

FRENCH TOPICS.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LOSS OF THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1873.

Since Monday last this city has been in a state of excitement about the loss of the Ville du Havre, of the French Transatlantique Company's Line, and it can be truly said that no previous maritime disaster ever caused so much emotion. Among the resident Americans the agitation was very great, for there were scarcely any who were not expecting relatives or friends who might have taken passage upon this unfortunate steamer. Immediately after the first telegram which announced the event, a large and anxious crowd of persons gathered about the *American Register* office in the Rue Scribe, where dispatches were received from time to time, and where all private dispatches were sent for the benefit of the public. The scenes frequently witnessed there were very sad indeed. A telegram was at once sent to the Consul at Cardiff, asking for particulars in the name of the American colony in Paris, and sixty private dispatches were sent to him from the Grand Hotel alone; but although he could have answered all in one dispatch, that official declined to do so, and left hundreds of his compatriots to pass a night in the agonies of doubt and fear. But a reporter was promptly ordered down from London, and early Tuesday morning a list of the saved was posted upon the bulletin board, with the full list of passengers published in THE TIMES of the 15th ultimo, the day on which the steamer left New-York. This left no doubt about the names of the lost, and the worst was known at once. There were several cases of bereavement among our resident Americans, but on the whole the matter was not as bad for them as was at first expected. During the entire day yesterday gentlemen who had more humane thoughtfulness than the Cardiff official brought their dispatches to the *Register* office and had them posted for the benefit of all. Last night many of the survivors arrived on the train from England, and all of them spoke in the highest terms of Capt. William Urquhart, and of the people of Cardiff. A letter of thanks to the Captain of the Trimountain was signed by all, and published in the French journals of last night. The office of the company here has been constantly besieged, but it is too soon to get anything but the general facts already given. The owners refuse to make any statement, but intimate that they intend to bring an action for damages against the Loch Earn. This, of course, cannot be done until after the official inquiry, and as the officers of the watch went down with the ship it may not be an easy matter to fix the responsibility. You will have the statement of the Glasgow Captain before it is known upon this side, and none of the accounts thus far published pretend to touch upon the causes of the collision.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

In the Assembly the balloting for the remaining members necessary to complete the "Committee of Thirty" goes on from day to day, but the progress is very slow. This shows that there is nothing like a settled majority, and it gives us a foresight of the Ministerial troubles to come. Such committees are elected by the system called *scrutin de liste*, the candidates elected being obliged to have an absolute majority, or a majority of all the votes cast. If any one man has more votes than all the rest he is not elected unless he has half the number of votes cast plus one or more. If 300 votes are cast and one man has two and another 150, the latter is not elected, because it requires 151 votes to make an absolute majority. This is the difficulty of the "scrutin de liste," a system which seems to me very objectionable in many respects, although I am hardly familiar enough with its working to point out its defects and demerits. On the first ballot yesterday 624 votes were cast, 309 for M. D'Haussonville and 299 for M. Laurier, but neither were elected, because the absolute majority was 213. After this attempt two candidates withdrew and several members refrained from voting, so that M. Batbie and M. Delsol were chosen. But the required number has not yet been obtained, and another ballot is going on at the time I write. Thus far, the Monarchists have a decided majority in the committee, so that there is little hope of its reporting a Constitution which will prove acceptable to the Republicans. A committee of nine has also to be elected to examine M. De Broglie's bill for reviving, with some restrictions, the administrative law of the Empire.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

The evidence in the Bazaine trial ended at the same time as that in the Tichborne case, and to-day the advocates begin their speeches. During the rest of the week, the Trianon will again be a centre of interest, and there will be a great rush for tickets in order to hear Lachaud. It is believed that the judgment will be rendered on Saturday, unless withheld for political reasons or motives of policy. There has been considerable complaint during the week on account of the length of the recess each day. The witnesses are cited to appear on a certain day, and have to remain at the Trianon until the session is closed. But as the Duc D'Aumale and two members of the court are deputies, they adjourn for an hour in order to cast their votes whenever wanted. As the witnesses are men of importance they do not like being kept waiting in this manner, and some very serious complaints have been made.

A SEARCH FOR AMBASSADORS.

It seems as difficult to find Ambassadors at this moment as to find the thirty members for the Constitutional Committee. Two men refused to go to England to occupy the post vacated by the Duc Decazes, one of the two being M. d'Audiffret-Pasquier. The mission was then offered to the Duc de Rochefoucauld, who declined it at once, and then M. Fournier was fixed upon. At the instance of the Italian Government he asked to remain where he was, or the Chevalier De Nigra asked it for him, and the intention was to send M. de Noailles to Rome. M. Laboulaye was offered the post at Washington, but did not feel willing to quit the Assembly at a moment when the Republic had great need of his services. The Embassay at London is now offered to the Comte De Jarnac, who will probably accept it. M. de Jarnac has already represented France at the Court of St. James. He is a Rohan-Chabot, son of Guillaume De Rohan-Chabot, a peer of France and Maréchal de Camp. His mother was an Irish girl, a daughter of the Duke of Leinster. I did not complete above what I had to say of M. Fournier. He is a moderate Republican, and as such is not a favorite with the Church Party. But it may also be said that no man in his place would be a favorite who did not insult Victor Emmanuel and take sides with the Pope. In fact, the clericals demand that there shall be no Ambassador at all accredited to the Quirinal. When M. Thiers fell M. Fournier signed his resignation, but, at the request of the King, did not send it; but a short time afterward the Duc De Broglie told him that he could take a leave of absence, and he has been on leave ever since. The clerical organs have been loud in their cries against sending him back. They have prevailed at last, and it is now regarded as positive that the Marquis De Noailles will replace him. M. Fournier declined to go to Washington, and at this time a man has yet to be found for that post. The post at London was also offered to M. Guizot, and accompanying the note was a very flattering letter, to say how happy the Government would feel to have so eminent a man for its representative. M. Guizot, who is only eighty-six, replied that he did not feel inclined to accept, as he had some literary tasks on hand which he wanted to complete, and the change to London would take him away from his studies.

VETERAN STATESMEN—GUIZOT AND THIERS.

As this eminent man is so well known in America, I am sure that a few words about his life and his present labors will be found of interest. At Val-Riches M. Guizot leads a calm, but very laborious life, and takes good care that not a day shall pass without some useful work. He rises early, and writes for an hour or two, then walks or takes exercise about the house when the weather is bad. Breakfast comes about 11 o'clock, after which M. Guizot again returns to his work, takes a drive in the afternoon, and in the evening receives his friends and reads the journals, or has them read to him. But he does not confine himself solely to literary work. The other day he made a public speech at Caen, and although the whole has not yet been published, the following extracts are given:

"It is a very long time, said M. Guizot, since I last had the honor of appearing in public, and this long silence has often weighed upon me. But after the sad events through which we have passed, after the check of the legal, liberal constitutional Monarchy, the only Government I have ever served, I have felt obliged to maintain great reserve. I wish to say, however, that I have never been a demolishing workman, and whatever may be the Government to which France submits I shall never try to weaken or trouble it. Retired in my solitude, I contemplate calmly, and try to judge it."

M. Guizot then recalled the saying of Royer-Collard: "We have destroyed long enough; now let us repose amid the ruins," and added:

"We have made ruins enough for a very long time; material ruins, social and moral ruins. We have before us the great unknown, and no one can tell what it may be. Before this unknown let us apply ourselves to the preservation of that which we have left. Give to the country an example of stability and conservatism, and it will comprehend and benefit thereby. I have spoken of ruins, and do not want to close with a disturbing word. I study most carefully the history of France; I see that the nation has greatly suffered, greatly lanquished, but I have seen that it always comes out triumphantly in the end. Such is the force and vitality of the French nation that it has the gift of resurrection. We need not have illusions upon this point; but on the other hand, let us never lose our hope. Illusions ruin nations; but it is hope which saves them. With hope we can save our France, so often shaken; and at last we shall succeed in arriving at a form of government which shall be free, legal, durable, and solid; which will give to French society, to the old society of France, to the man of the nation the calm which has been so much desired, which has been sometimes enjoyed, and which I now wish for from the bottom of my heart."

M. Guizot is engaged upon his historical studies, as an addition to the *Histoire de Mon Temps*—a very long time, it must be confessed—and it is said that he is also writing certain supplements to his *Amour dans le Mariage* and his *Projet de Mariage Royal.* There is also his work upon the Christian religion, suggested by the Protestant Council in this city, where he managed to defeat the vote, by a small majority, for pronouncing the non-divinity of Christianity. M. Guizot sees that the letter of our religion will not stand the test of modern criticism, but he holds that the religious idea is a necessity among any people, because morality is not strong enough to uphold alone our common law now based upon it and upon the religious idea. The Bible may be overthrown, as it probably will be one day, but that does not affect the high principles recorded in it at an age of the world when the sum of human knowledge was very small. M. Guizot strongly defends religion as a necessity of the human mind, and although he does not confound this with Christianity, he believes the two inseparable. And while M. Guzot works at Val-Riches, M. Thiers works several hours a day in the city upon his literary tasks. He is writing a history of art, and at the same time his political memoirs. It is said by his friends that he brings a febrile activity to this task. Yet only a few years ago, in his saloons in the Place Saint-George, he was fond of laughing at those who wrote a book beginning with "I" and ending it with "me." He said one day, "I do not like men who repeat themselves;" but this was said of Prince Talleyrand's memoirs, in which he (M. Thiers) was rather harshly treated. He was fond of laughing at M. Guizot for "repeating himself in his books." But M. Thiers has now changed his opinion, and is hard at work writing his political memoirs. The history of art will not be a work upon painting and sculpture merely, for in no other language but our own is the term art so restricted. It is a work upon æsthetics and *morale* as well as upon the arts, and might be classed as a work on philosophy, or perhaps psychology. The design is to give the history of art, and to mark its influence upon the habits and temperaments of each race and age, the real character given it by art, and the sqrt of art resulting from that character, and making an attempt to show that the history, the *morale,* the character of any people can be read in its pictures and in its art. This is a rambling description of what can be readily expressed in French, but we have few of those comprehensive art terms which enrich that fine language.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Watertown, Mass., Wednesday night, destroyed the large barn of Charles Bemis, with its contents, including a horse and three cows. The loss is $6,000.

Two-thirds of the business portion of Hutsonville, Ill., thirty-two miles below Terre Haute, Ind., on the Wabash River, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The loss amounts to $50,000, on which there is little or no insurance. Among the houses burned were those of Draper & Cox, hardware merchants; Hirst & Oldwine, general store; Nidge's Restaurant; Smith's tin and stove store; Cada & Goldler's drug store, and Hasselbach & Eaton's drug store.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED SOUTHERNER.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 18.—Hon. W. N. Edwards, one of the oldest Ex-Congressmen, a member of the 1835 State Convention, and President of the Secession Convention of 1861, died at his residence, in Warren County, to-day, aged eighty years.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—King Lunalilo, of the Sandwich Islands, has withdrawn his proposition for a reciprocity treaty with the United States. His ministers resigned, but, at his urgent request withdrew their resignations. The natives of the Sandwich Islands seem to believe that reciprocity means annexation.

AGASSIZ.

OBSEQUIES OF THE NATURALIST.

THE SERVICES IN THE COLLEGE CHAPEL, HARVARD—THE INTERMENT AT MOUNT AUBURN—POST MORTEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The funeral of Agassiz to-day was simple and unostentatious, as he would have wished it to be. There was no solemn parade, no public eulogy, but a plain, impressive service in the College Chapel, in the presence of those with whom he had been most intimate in life, the members of his immediate family, and eminent men in science and letters. The hour for which the services were called was 2 P. M. Fifteen minutes before that time the remains were taken from the residence, where they had lain during the forenoon, inclosed in a plain rosewood casket, draped with black cloth, and conveyed to the chapel door by the hearse, where they were placed upon a bier, and reverently borne up the centre aisle, and placed before the altar. In the meantime the congregation of distinguished mourners had gathered, completely filling the place, and crowding out through the doorway into the open air. The Faculty of the college occupied the seats immediately about those filled by the representatives of the family. There were present, representing the National Government, Vice-President Wilson; representing the State, Gov. Washburn, accompanied by Gen. Palfrey and Col. Storer, of his staff; Ex-Gov. Claflin and Speaker Sanford, of the House; representing other colleges, a delegation of four Professors from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, and Col. Clark, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; representing scientific and other institutions, the Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoology; President Bouve and members of the Council of the Massachusetts Society of Natural History, delegates from the American Academy of Art and Sciences, and Charles L. Flint, Secretary, with a delegation from the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. Among the other notable men present were Profs. Guyot and Matile, countrymen and life-long friends of Prof. Agassiz; the Swiss Consul, John Anderson, Esq., of New-York, whose name has been so intimately associated with Agassiz's during the past year, through his gift of Penikese Island for the School of Natural History, so thoroughly established during the last Summer; Ex-President Hill, of Harvard College; Prof. Benjamin Pierce, Henry W. Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Judge Joel Parker, Robert C. Winthrop, James T. Fields, Richard H. Dana, United States District Attorney Sanger, Nathaniel Thayer, who also had made himself honorable through his money gifts to Agassiz, to enable him to develop his work; Rev. Rollin H. Neal, Rev. Geo. E. Ellis, Drs. Alcott and Bartlett, of Concord; Judge Bigelow, Major Gen. Benham, United States Army; Commodore Preble, United States Navy, commandant of the Navy-yard, and Drs. Wyman and Brown-Séquard, the attending physicians, and there were also a large number of the former pupils of Prof. Agassiz and students of the college, and many citizens.

The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Peabody, of the college, and consisted of music and singing and the reading of the modification of the Episcopal burial service, known in the neighborhood as the "King's Chapel Liturgy," as it was arranged for use in that old Boston landmark, on School and Tremont streets. As the remains were borne up to the chancel the final chorus from the Passion Music of Bach was performed on the organ by Prof. Jas. K. Payne, and then the Harvard Glee Club, of sixteen voices, chanted a selection from the Requiem, by Cherubini, in the Second A Mass. The brief service was next read in slow, measured, and impressive tones by Dr. Peabody, and the ceremonies ended with the singing of the following hymn to original music arranged by Prof. Paine:

> Go to the grave in all thy glorious prime,
> In full activity of zeal and power;
> A Christian cannot die before his time,
> The Lord's appointment is the servant's hour.
>
> Go to the grave, at noon from labor cease;
> Rest on thy sheaves, thy heaviest task is done;
> Come from the heat of battle and in peace;
> Soldier, go home, with thee the fight is won.
>
> Go to the grave! No, take thy seat above;
> Be thy pure spirit present with the Lord,
> Where thou for faith and hope hast perfect love,
> And open vision for the Written Word.

At the close as the casket was borne from the chapel to the hearse the glee club chanted the Dead March in "Saul." A long procession of carriages followed the remains to the grave at Mount Auburn. There they were deposited, in the gray light of the dying afternoon, in a bed of flowers thrown in by loving hands, and with the sad words, full of sorrow and hope, of "Dust to dust, ashes to ashes."

Few of the crowded congregation in the little chapel could have failed to be impressed with the solemnity of the service, and at the same time with its hopeful spirit. The church was draped with black, but this was relieved by a profusion of bright flowers and flower emblems, which served to dispel the gloom and bring in its stead a feeling of peace. The façades of the gallery were festooned with heavy drapings of black gracefully caught up with clusters of evergreen and beautiful calla lilies. The effect of the pulpit decorations was at once striking and beautiful. The pulpit itself was entirely covered with black. In front an elegant cross of beautiful and delicate rose-buds and fine white flowers, intertwined with small green vines, was hung, while several festoons of smilax were looped up with full-blown roses at intervals around the front and sides of the pulpit. At its foot a very handsome wreath of white and red flowers was laid upon a profusion of ivy and laurels. The screen at the back of the pulpit was heavily and entirely covered with drapery of black, and surmounting it were two beautiful wreaths of ivy and an ivy cross. There were also festoons of ivy intertwined with beautiful white flowers, at either end of which was a wreath of laurel and white camellias, while from the centre of the festoon hung a wreath, also of laurel. A large basket filled with rose-buds stood on the table, and from it hung vines of smilax. A wreath of ivy and violets hung from the front of the vault cover, and beneath it, and resting on the floor, was a wreath of laurel, the front filled with rosebuds, exotics, and ferns. The casket was also covered with flowers after it was placed before the altar. The air in the chapel was heavy with the perfume of flowers.

The funeral service was to have been read by the venerable Dr. Walker, former President of the university, but he was too feeble to undertake the duty, happy as he would have been to serve at this time.

Agassiz's grave is in one of the most beautiful parts of the cemetery, and very near that of Ex-President Felton.

During the funeral ceremonies the bells, not only of Cambridge, but of this city, were tolled.

At the meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard to-day, resolutions on the death of Prof. Agassiz were adopted, which were drawn by Ralph Waldo Emerson.

A POST MORTEM.

A post-mortem examination was made after the death of Prof. Agassiz on Tuesday, at the request of his physicians, Dr. Brown-Séquard and Dr. Allen, who regarded the cause of his death as something of a mystery. This was conducted by Dr. John Jackson, Dr. C. Ellis, Dr. R. H. Fitz, Dr. J. Putnam, Dr. Jaffries Wyman, of Harvard College; Dr. Morrill Wyman, and Dr. Weber, and lasted four hours. The result of it, as far as it progressed, is given as follows: The brain and all the vital organs, especially the heart, were examined with great care. The stomach and liver, so far as yet appears, were free from disease, but in the heart were found evidences of the trouble with which the Professor suffered a few years ago. Special attention was paid to the brain, which was found to be very large and heavy, though its exact weight has not yet been determined. The quantity of blood in the brain was not unusually large, at least not large enough to indicate disease. Careful examination was made of the base of the brain, and the physicians, though yet unprepared to give a definite opinion, seem inclined to regard this as the principal seat of the disease. The council determined, however, to bring to bear every resource that modern science furnishes. This will require a close microscopic study of the brain, and to insure success in this it will be necessary to allow it time to harden. Formerly, in diseases of the brain, "grass examination," as it is termed, was made, and if a simple inspection of the organ revealed no disease the examination was no further pursued. The microscopic methods, however, while they postpone the verdict, make the determination of much value. After concluding their labors they made arrangements to continue their investigations, separately or conjointly, as the case may require.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE MACKINAC ISLAND PARK SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—During the last session, Senator Ferry, of Michigan, introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to consider the expediency of dedicating to the public use, as a park, the Island of Mackinac, Michigan, now held by the United States as a military reservation. This resolution was referred by the Secretary of War to the Engineering Bureau, the officers of which have reported in favor of the project, saying that, in time of peace, they can conceive of no combination of circumstances that would require a garrison of more than two companies at the post. Therefore, there can be no objection to such dedication. Gen. Philip St. George Cook thinks it a good project. The salubrity of the climate of the reservation and the beauty of its scenery, they say, make a Summer residence at Mackinac desirable.

THE SALARY BILL AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

In the Salary bill, as it passed the House yesterday, the pay of the Speaker was really reduced about five hundred dollars below the old amount. This was done by all allowances of mileage, &c., being cut off in the bill. The members added $1,000 to their old pay in lieu of the old allowances. This really made an increase of about five hundred dollars on members' pay. The same thing was proposed for the Speaker, but he declined, and, at his request, it was not even voted on. The bill was, therefore, in such a situation that the Speaker had to choose between having his salary reduced $500, or having it increased $500. He preferred the reduction, and it passed in that shape. The Vice President's salary was put on the same basis with the Speaker's, but that merely left him where he was before, inasmuch as he did not have the allowance of mileage, &c. The Speaker's salary was therefore the only one reduced below the old standard. The salaries of the President, Cabinet, and Supreme Judges were left where the increase of last March placed them.

THE CASTELAR GOVERNMENT FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

Minister Sickles has announced to the Secretary of State the conciliation of the conflicting interests in the Spanish Cortes and the firm establishment of the Castelar Government.

SURVIVORS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

Hon. Caleb Cushing has accepted the invitation to deliver an address at the proposed National Convention of the Survivors of the Mexican War, to be held on the 15th of January, at Willard Hall.

GEN. HOWARD'S CASE.

The House Committee on Military Affairs made no progress with the case of Gen. Howard to-day. They are waiting to hear the Secretary of War, who made the charges affecting his integrity.

DESTRUCTION OF A LAND OFFICE AND RECORDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in receipt of a telegram from the Register at Eau Claire, Wis., announcing the destruction by fire of the local Land Office at that place. All the records were lost.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. DENT.

The funeral of Mr. Dent took place this morning from the Executive Mansion. In addition to the members of the family there were present all the heads of the departments. The remains were placed on a Baltimore and Potomac Railway train for conveyance to St. Louis, and were accompanied by President Grant, Col. Grant, Col. Casey, Gen. F. T. Dent, Marshal Sharpe, and Gen. Babcock.

NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

The President sent a message to the Senate to-day withdrawing the nomination of Henry Kessler as Postmaster for Cincinnati.

THE 1858 LOAN BILL SIGNED.

The President has signed the bill for the redemption of the loan of 1858.

SENTENCE OF BODY-SNATCHERS.

George A. Christian, late clerk in the Surgeon General's office, and Charles Green, both convicted of the charge of digging up dead bodies and selling them for profit, were to-day each sentenced in the Police Court to one year's imprisonment and pay a fine of $1,000.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $1,036,181; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $30,770,000; coin, $86,088,441, including coin certificates, $31,609,800; outstanding legal tenders, $375,877,018.

FINANCIAL.

Congress having passed an act yesterday authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange bonds of the loan of 1858, commonly known as fives of 1874, for new five per cent. bonds of the funded loan at par, the Secretary is now making such changes on application.

The following were the Customs receipts for the week ending Dec. 13: New-York, $1,639,298; Boston, $357,160; Philadelphia, $140,410; internal revenue receipts to-day, $277,213.

THE BENDER FAMILY—A SINGULAR PROPOSITION.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 18.—It is reported here that the Benders, the notorious Kansas murderers, have been tracked to Northern Mexico. But in consequence of there being no extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico, they cannot be arrested except by kidnapping, and the present reward offered is not sufficient to warrant such an undertaking. It is said that efforts will be made in the Kansas Legislature this Winter to have the reward raised to a sum sufficient to justify an attempt to kidnap them.

EARTHQUAKE IN UTAH—POLYGAMISTS DENIED CITIZENSHIP.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 18.—A heavy shock of earthquake was felt in Bear Lake Valley, this morning, at sunrise.

Chief Justice McKean has again refused to admit polygamists to citizenship. In a case, yesterday, where the applicant had left a plural wife to go herding for subsistence, Judge McKean very severely said such men would not make good citizens, and had no right to come here to practice a crime which in their own country would send them to the Penitentiary. Brigham Young's organ, the *News*, this evening attacks Judge McKean savagely on this account.

CALIFORNIA SENATORIAL ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—The vote in the Assembly for a United States Senator was the same to-day as yesterday, except that Higby is absent, being sick, which leaves Booth with one vote less. The vote stands: Booth, 42; Farley, 28; Shafter, 9. In the Senate the vote stands: Booth, 14; Farley, 13; Shafter, 12; Pendergast, 1.

AN ABSCONDING RAILROAD CONTRACTOR.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 18.—M. S. Hall, contractor of the Paoli and Fall River Railroad of Kansas, obtained a considerable amount of bonds belonging to the road, two weeks ago, and ran off, leaving about 1,500 men unpaid, who, with their families, are in a destitute condition. Persons are in pursuit of the absconding contractor.

SUICIDE OF A MONOMANIAC.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 18.—Amos L. Greene, aged forty-one, a farmer for Hon. A. C. Barstow, died this evening from the effect of self-inflicted injuries in the throat. He was a worthy man, but a monomaniac.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. ROEBUCK WILL STAND FOR SHEFFIELD—A NEW LANDING-STAGE AT BIRKENHEAD.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Mr. John Roebuck, formerly member of Parliament, announces that he will contest the general election about to be held in Sheffield.

The harbor officers of the Mersey propose the construction of a landing-stage at Birkenhead at a cost of $250,000.

FRANCE.

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The Marquis De Clermont-Tonnerre, French Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, sails for America on the steamer St. Laurent.

SPAIN.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CARTAGENA—EXPLOSION A MAGAZINE.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—The bombardment of Cartagena continued all day. There was a terrible magazine explosion within the insurgent lines to-day.

Gen. Dominquez offers pardon to all who surrender.

The insurgents are able still to obtain provisions, but their ammunition is failing.

ACHEEN.

NO TRUTH IN THE RUMORS OF THE DEFEAT OF THE DUTCH TROOPS.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 18.—There is no truth in the rumor that the Acheenese surprised the Dutch troops during the night. The Dutch forces have captured an Acheen fortress, losing only six men in the assault.

MARINE DISASTER.

WRECK OF A BARK AND LOSS OF TWELVE LIVES.

LONDON, Dec. 19—6 A. M.—The wreck of the bark Sultan is reported, with the loss of twelve lives.

CUBA.

REFORMS EXPECTED OF THE COLONIAL MINISTER—THE JESUITS.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—Señor Soler, the Colonial Minister, is about to visit the towns and plantations in the interior.

A committee, representing eight Republican clubs, has waited on the Minister and informed him that he will incur grave responsibility if he leaves the island without taking certain measures required by the circumstances.

The *Gorro Frigio* says the Jesuits expelled from Mexico have been appointed parish priests here in violation of the law, which forbids the conferring of such charges on foreigners or Jesuits.

THE VIRGINIUS.

RUMORS AT HAVANA REGARDING THE STEAMER.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—It is reported that the Virginius will be taken to Washington, where the investigation into her right to carry the American flag will be held.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—1 A. M.—An area of low barometer is now central in the Upper Ohio Valley, where cloudy weather and light rain prevail. Cloudy and threatening weather, without a decided change of temperature, are reported from Northern New-England, and thence westward over the lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley. In the last-named district the temperature has fallen, with increasing pressure. Clear weather continues on the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida, and from the South Atlantic coast westward to the Lower Mississippi Valley. A decided rise of the barometer, with lower temperature, is reported from the Western Gulf States.

The rivers have risen at Vicksburg and Memphis, and have fallen at St. Louis, Pittsburg, and Freeport.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, clear weather will prevail during a portion of the day, followed by increasing cloudiness and possibly light rain; the temperature in these districts will fall slightly, with light to fresh variable winds.

For the lake region and the Ohio Valley winds gradually shifting to north-westerly and south-westerly with increasing pressure, low temperature, generally cloudy weather and areas of rain and snow except in the western portion of the lake region.

For the North-west, lower temperature, with light to fresh northerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather, except possibly light rain in Missouri.

For the Southern States, generally clear weather and lower temperature, especially in the Gulf States, the winds shifting to south-westerly and north-westerly, with continued fog on the coast.

For the canal regions of New-York and Ohio, and the region of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the temperature will remain above freezing during Friday.

The Ohio River will continue to fall at Pittsburg and Cincinnati, and the Mississippi will continue to rise slowly at Memphis and Vicksburg.

IN THE CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 35°; 6 A. M., 35°; 9 A. M., 36°; 12 M., 41°; 3 P. M., 51°; 6 P. M., 46°; 9 P. M., 41°; 12 P. M., 38°; average, 40⅜.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 18.—The annual meeting of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was held here to-day. There was a full representation of the stockholders present. The report of the President of the road, Mr. Huntington, was unanimously adopted. The meeting also concurred in the recommendation of Mr. Huntington in regard to the finances. The old Board of Directors was re-elected. Nothing but routine business was transacted, and after a harmonious session of one hour the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

THE PHILADELPHIA TEA PARTY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—The tea party was continued to-day, and the attendance, mainly of ladies, was very large. The scene was a busy and brilliant one, and was enlivened by music. The crowd of adults gave place at 3 P. M. to the children, who were admitted exclusively, and in the evening the tea party was open to the public in general again, in the Horticultural Hall only.

PARTIAL SINKING OF A VILLAGE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 18.—Another subsidence took place in the village of Westville, which is built over the Acadia Coal Mines, on Saturday. The damage to the buildings is not so extensive as in the former instance, although many houses are sadly awry. Much apprehension exists among the inhabitants in consequence of the subsidence.

RAID ON A KENO GAME.

Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, with a platoon of policemen, made a descent last evening on the "keno game" in the basement of No. 183½ Thompson street, of which Hawley Engles is the proprietor. The Police arrested Engles and seventeen men, who were surprised while busily engaged playing keno. Five of those arrested were colored men. They were all locked up at the Prince Street Police Station. Capt. Williams also seized the chairs, tables, and the gaming implements found in the place.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION....Dec. 18.

SENATE.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the House joint resolution to change the name and title of the United States Agent and Consul General at Alexandria, Egypt, and it was passed.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported back a bill to provide for printing the Biennial Register or Blue Book.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, thought the expenditures for printing by the several departments of the Government were very heavy, and should be cut down.

Mr. ANTHONY explained that there had been a great increase in the business of the departments. The Government Printing Office now had to furnish blank books for Custom-houses throughout the country, internal revenue, and other offices.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, thought there could be a great saving in the matter of public printing. Referring to the increased expenditure in the departments, he said he had learned that since the abolition of the franking privilege $100,000 had been expended by the Government for scales to weigh mailable matter; besides, since that privilege had been abolished large amounts of money had been expended to send packages by express which formerly were sent by mail. The cost to the Government now to send documents over the country was greater than before the franking privilege was abolished.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, agreed with the Senator from California, and would vote against printing every public document unless some means be adopted to distribute them. He had received a notice that there were over 200 public documents waiting his order. The question in his mind was how to distribute them. He supposed that other Senators were in the same difficulty.

The bill was passed.

TEMPORARY SUBSISTENCE OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the state of the law respecting the discharge from prisons of persons committed thereto by United States courts, and into the expediency of providing for furnishing to such persons the means of temporary subsistence.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, asked that the House bill to establish the compensation of Senators, Representatives and delegates be taken up. The bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented petitions of the citizens of New-York against the repeal of the Bankruptcy law, and asking that it be amended.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution reported by the Committee on Finance was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said it seemed to be the desire of the Senate to enlarge upon this debate. He did not propose to engage in it, but hoped Senators would express their views, as it was the desire of the committee to ascertain as near as possible the wish of the Senate, and know whether such desire was for an enlargement or contraction of the currency, or a return to specie payment.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, looked with apprehension upon any plan to return to specie payment by way of contraction. The shock caused by contraction would be detrimental to both the private and public interests of the country. He favored maintaining the volume of currency at the minimum point established by law, and wait for the development of the resources of the country. He had examined with care all the propositions submitted to the Senate. They were principally of two sorts, contemplating either contraction or expansion, but he did not propose now to enter into the argument of the question. He felt it to be his duty to resist an expansion of the currency, as such plan would postpone the day of return to specie payment. On the other hand contraction would injure the business interests of the country.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, thought there was a good wholesome reason once for substituting paper for coin, but that reason had passed long ago. He thought that if the Government added a dollar to the volume of currency—or he might term it "our broken promises"—it would be little less than the perpetration of a public crime. He hoped Congress would not authorize the enlargement of the circulation.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, did not believe there was much difference in the Senate on the question whether our currency or gold should be made equivalent. The only difference was in the method of doing it. It could not be denied that there was prostration now in the financial interests of the country, and it was a very grave question whether this prostration should be continued by the "let-alone" policy of legislation. He desired to dispel the illusion that the volume of the currency regulated the price of coin, and argued that when we had a larger volume of currency coin was lower than when we had a smaller volume.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said the faith of the Government was pledged to redeem our greenbacks in coin. He did not deny that we should steadily keep in view a return to specie payment, but the question was whether this is the proper time to adopt such measures. There was a wrong time to do a right thing, and in his opinion this was not the time to return to specie payment. He offered his protest against such language as that used by the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Sumner,) that the country is dishonored. It had not been practicable, at any time since the close of the war, to redeem our currency in coin.

Mr. SUMNER—Will the Senator allow me to ask whether, in this interval of time, we have not paid a considerable amount of the national debt—I think a larger amount than the outstanding legal tenders.

Mr. MORTON—We have; but we never had enough gold on hand at one time to authorize us or make it safe for us to redeem these notes in coin.

Mr. SUMNER—My friend is aware that when we had gold we paid off the debt instead of paying the running daily obligations of the Government.

Mr. MORTON replied that had the daily obligations been so paid, the coin would have been taken up and the Treasury bankrupt in forty-eight hours.

Mr. SUMNER—Was the original suspension of specie payments, making our paper inconvertible, essentially a war measure to carry on the war, and, therefore, should it not have been terminated immediately after the war?

Mr. MORTON—I agree with the Senator, and yet it does not change my course of argument. It was a war measure, and the understanding was when the notes were issued that they would be paid when the country was able. The war ceased seven years ago, but the consequences are upon us to-day, and one of them is, we are not practically able to redeem our notes. There is a sort of fanaticism about specie payment. I had it once rather bad myself, but experience and lapse of time cured me. The Bank of England suspended in 1797, by order of the Government, expecting to resume again in three months, yet it did not resume for twenty years. He was in favor of a return to specie payment when the condition of the country would permit it. He inquired if this was the time to adopt definite measures to return to specie payment while a panic was in existence. The return to specie payment should be in prosperous times. He denied that the panic facilitated matters for a return to specie payment.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, inquired if the gentleman did not recognize the fact that during this panic there had been a large addition to the circulation by drawing on the $44,000,000 reserve.

Mr. MORTON replied in the affirmative, and stated that the policy was beneficial to the country. He thought there had been a recovery from the panic to some extent. He made the assertion, without fear of successful contradiction, that this panic was not brought about by any defect in the currency. While the railroad and other stocks went down, our currency appreciated in value. A good physician always looked at the character of the disease before prescribing, and the causes of this panic were the same as those in countries where they had nothing but gold and silver coin. Panics occurred in those countries even more frequently. England has had two panics to our one. In all countries they were brought about by some sudden and unexpected event. The failure of Jay Cooke, who was regarded as a strong banker, caused a loss of confidence all over this country. The banks held all the money they had and collected all they could, and would not loan on any securities. The suspension of specie payments had generally been the remedy for a panic, not the resumption. He wished it to be understood that the true relief for panics during the last hundred years had not been resumption nor contraction, and he did not believe they would cure ours. He favored a small addition to the volume of the currency as the true remedy. The Government did all in its power to relieve the panic at the beginning, and the issue of a part of the forty-four million reserve did much to restore confidence. The very knowledge that the currency was being enlarged induced people to put their money out. He believed the panic could be shortened, and every day that it was so lessened would be a great blessing. The English and French Governments never let panics run their course, but did all in their power to shorten them. He believed that if the Government had in the beginning put out the whole of that $44,000,000 reserve the panic would have been stopped immediately. The President and Secretary of the Treasury, however, anticipated that there would be a falling off in the revenue of the Government, and the money would be needed to carry it on.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, gave notice that he would address the Senate to-morrow on the pending resolution reported from the Finance Committee.

At 3 o'clock, on motion of Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, the Senate went into executive session.

THE HOLIDAY QUESTION.

At 5 o'clock the doors were reopened, and the resolution to adjourn over during the holidays was received from the House and was read. Objection to its further consideration was made, but was overruled.

Mr. THURMAN believed the resolution should be amended so as to provide for an adjournment on next Tuesday. He believed the Judiciary Committee would report on the Bankrupt bill to-morrow, and that the report would be such as to command the unanimous approval of the Senate, then the bill would become the law of the land; but should the adjournment be ordered from to-morrow, it could not become a law before the holidays. The Senators would be doing an injustice to their constituents to adjourn over now. For himself, he could not let a law remain on the statute books which every day was being used for the purpose of blackmailing and ruining men.

Motions to adjourn and to refer the resolution were made and rejected.

Mr. LOGAN said the scene reminded him of years gone by. He did not blame his Democratic friends for pressing the adjournment. The responsibility did not rest on them, but on the majority here. He was glad the majority had one recruit from the Democratic side, (Mr. Thurman,) and he appealed to his friends on the Republican side, after the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee gave notice that his committee was ready to report on a measure which should be repealed—a measure which was being used as one of oppression to grind down the debtor class—not to stand trifling with the great interests of the people. He did not wonder at the people of the country complaining and denouncing Congress; it was because Congress did not take that interest in measures which they ought to.

Mr. WEST moved to adjourn, which was agreed to—yeas 21, and nays 18—and at 6:10 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The business of the session was preceded by a personal explanation from Mr. HALE, of New-York, with reference to the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, to the Salary bill, directing that fees paid to any member as agent or counsel of the United States be deducted from his compensation as member, which involved Mr. Hale, Mr. Eldridge of Wisconsin, Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania, Mr. Wilson of Indiana, and Mr. Butler of Massachusetts in a dispute, in which flat contradictions were exchanged, and parallels of a vulgar and even blasphemous character were drawn, and which some of the members present had the bad taste to applaud, until silenced by the Speaker.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the total amount of money received on temporary loans under the acts of Feb. 25, March 17, and July 16, 1862, and the act of June 30, 1864, and information relating to the redemption of these loans.

COLLISIONS ON THE ATLANTIC.

Mr. COX, of New-York, presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, on the subject of collisions at sea, and to avert the increasing frequency of such collisions between the American and European Continent, and for an international commission to consider the establishment of an inward and outward ocean track for Winter and Summer passages within defined limits of latitude and longitude. It represents the loss of life and property from collisions alone for the past six years as 226 lives and 46 vessels.

CERTIFICATES FOR BULLION IN THE MINTS.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill authorizing the issue of certificates for the net coinage value of gold bullion deposited at the mints and assay offices, which was referred to the Committee on Coinage.

REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The SPEAKER announced that he had appointed Messrs. E. R. Hoar of Massachusetts, Cox of New-York, and Hazelton of Wisconsin, Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the next two years.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendment to the bill making appropriations for the extraordinary expenses of the naval service, increasing the amount from four to five millions of dollars. The amendment was concurred in.

A report was submitted from the Committee on Rules, proposing to amend the rules so that it will not be in order to vote by yeas and nays on a motion to suspend the rules, unless a majority of the House second the motion, as in the case of seconding the previous question. Much opposition was made to it on the Democratic side of the House, and after a long discussion the rule was recommitted.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, offered a concurrent resolution of adjournment over the holidays, from to-morrow till Monday, 5th of January. Adopted.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORTS AND THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

A resolution to print 225,000 copies each of the agricultural reports of 1872 and 1873 gave rise to a discussion involving the question of the renewal of the franking privilege, and the reduction of the expenses for printing public documents. The resolution was agreed to.

COPYRIGHT FEES.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered a resolution requiring the Judiciary Committee to report if the Copyright law requires a copyright fee to be paid on each number, or only on each volume of a periodical, and, if the former, to report a bill which shall require a fee only for each volume. Adopted.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, introduced a Postal Telegraph bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. It provides that any proprietor of a public inn, a place of entertainment, a line of stage-coaches or other means of transportation, or of a cemetery, benevolent institution, or public school, wholly or partly endowed for public use, who shall make any distinction as to admission or accommodation of any citizen of the United States because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than $100 nor more than $5,000 for each offense, and shall be liable to the citizens thereby injured in damages to be recovered in an action of debt, such action to be prosecuted in any United States Court or District Court having jurisdiction. He gave notice that he would ask action on it to-morrow.

Various bills of no general interest were introduced and referred, on the supposition that there would be no session next Monday, and the House, at 4:40, adjourned.

ILLINOIS STATE GRANGE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—In the State Association of Grangers, at Decatur, Ill., yesterday, a number of resolutions were introduced and referred. Among them were two looking to the formation of a new political party. Addresses were made by several prominent persons.

SUICIDE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—W. T. Havens, the chief book-keeper of the San Francisco Savings and Loan Society, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head. He was a native of New-York.

THE RING FRAUDS.

TRIAL OF HENRY W. GENET.

THE EVIDENCE ALL IN—THE SUMMING UP OF THE CASE BY THE DEFENSE AND PROSECUTION.

The trial of Henry W. Genet was resumed yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Daniels presiding. Mr. Peckham, Mr. J. M. Parsons, and Assistant District Attorney Allen represented the people; Mr. W. A. Beach and Ex-Judge Waterbury appeared for the defendant.

The cross-examination of the defendant by Mr. Parsons, which commenced late on the previous day, was continued. He said: I had nothing to do with the appointment of my father-in-law, Mr. G. H. E. Lynch, or that of my brother-in-law, Mr. Jonas. Neither do I know anything of the appointment of my brother-in-law, Mr. G. E. Lynch. They were appointed as salaried officers by the commission. If a relative of mine did not deserve a favor, I would not try to get him a place. So long as I am a representative of the people, I will do what I can for any deserving person who may apply to me. I cannot tell how six of my relatives came to be appointed as salaried officers under the commission; indeed, I don't know that so many of them were so employed. I do not know that while Mr. Brown, the owner of the lots, got $19,000, $24,000 was the sum charged to the City. I cannot explain the difference of $5,000. Mr. Fairchild was the agent selected for the purchase of the lots. I don't know that any of the lumber included in the bill against the City was used in the erection of my house and stable. I believe Mr. Scallan, the Superintendent of the Court-house, has testified to that effect. I don't recollect having had any particular conversation with him on the subject. I admit having said in "a communication from Henry W. Genet to the Senate of the State of New-York." Afterward Mr. Scallan used part of the lumber for my house. He had the control of purchasing material for the house, and used the lumber without consulting me. He had told me what he had done, and I paid him for the lumber. I paid him for every bit of lumber he put into my house. The architect of the Court-house was the architect of my house. Some of the money voted for the Court-house was squandered, but some good work was done there, and the master mechanics will tell you so. I believe my stable is framed with black walnut. I could not swear that it is, because I don't know the difference between black walnut and pine. [Laughter.] Whatever I did in connection with Mr. Davidson's bill I did in good faith. I do not acquiesce in Mr. Davidson's statement that his bill was made out in accordance with my direction. I took the money to Mr. Davidson's store and tendered it to him, but he peremptorily refused it. I had the warrant in my pocket four or five weeks before I drew the money.

Q.—Why didn't you take the warrant to Mr. Davidson himself instead of signing his name and getting the money? A.—I did the same thing a dozen, aye, a hundred times.

Q.—Then it is your habit to get other people's bills, collect the money, and hand it over to them? A.—Yes.

Q.—And that you mean to stand by? A.—I do.

Q.—Did you bring the bill to the Controller's office? A.—I am positive I did not.

Q.—Who is the Commissioner whom you say you consulted on the subject? A.—Mr. Tweed. Either he or I sent the bill to the Clerk of the commission, and that is the last I saw of it.

Q.—How did you happen to be in the Controller's office on the day you collected this bill? A.—I was there almost every day at that time.

Q.—Why was your attention called to this warrant when you were in the Controller's office? A.—I don't know. Mr. Connolly or some one in the office spoke to me about it.

Q.—Do you remember a series of articles appearing in the press in the Summer of 1871 on the subject of the City? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were not they to the effect that, under the pretense of expending money on the City works, large sums got into the hands of politicians?

Mr. Beach—I object to the question as immaterial and incompetent.

Mr. Parsons—The case, as it stands, would seem to be that this warrant was collected on the 17th of July, 1871, according to the receipt of Mr. Genet. At a later time Mr. Genet adopted a certain course of action with reference to the transaction. One of the points made by the prosecution is that he was influenced to that by this exposure of the City frauds. Now I ask whether it is not proper I should show, with reference to the action of the defendant's own mind, that the charges then made were precisely the same as this, and that when he offered the money he was influenced by what he read.

Judge Daniels—You can call his attention to the statements for the purpose of laying the foundation of a question as to his own conduct at the time. The publications themselves are simply in the nature of hearsay.

Mr. Parsons (to the defendant)—When was the first of these publications? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—Do you remember whether it was in the month of July? A.—I think they commenced long before the month of July.

Q.—The first article was in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, was it not? A.—I think all the papers published a great many articles in relation to the City frauds long before the statements appeared in THE TIMES. I mean there were insinuations—general statements that there were frauds.

Q.—I mean the specific statements which appeared in THE TIMES. Were not they made toward the latter part of July? A.—I can't say. They might.

Q.—How does that correspond with your recollection? A.—It was somewhere about that time.

Q.—How soon after you saw those statements did you go to Mr. Davidson with the money? A.—I saw him all that Summer; almost every day when he was in town.

Q.—How frequently did you go to his place down to the time you tendered the money? A.—I must have been there six or seven times.

Q.—Were you and he good friends? A.—At that time we were on very social terms.

Q.—Did he keep a drinking-place? A.—Not that I know of. You might have a drink there just as you would in my house.

Q.—Didn't politicians meet there? A.—Politicians and gentlemen. [Laughter.]

Q.—You were asked yesterday whether you had anything to do with the appointment of sinecurists. Did you appoint any? A.—I positively told Scallan not to appoint anybody who did not work.

I will read Scallan's testimony on the subject for you, as Mr. Waterbury offered to tender it yesterday.

Mr. Waterbury—I have not consulted my colleague on the subject.

Mr. Beach—If any of it is read, the whole must be read.

Mr. Peckham—We will read the whole.

Mr. Beach—Would it not be pleasant for the jury to hear the whole of that book?

Mr. Peckham—We only wish to read a brief portion of it—two or three pages.

Mr. Beach—There was no offer on the part of Mr. Waterbury or anybody else to consent to the reading of particular portions of that book which might be selected by counsel for the prosecution. There was an offer by Mr. Waterbury that the whole book should be read. If they want to comply with the offer, let them begin with the book and read it through.

Mr. Parsons (to the defendant)—In your statement to the Senate, did you not say, "He, (Mr. Davidson,) therefore, made a bill for iron-work as though it had been furnished?" Will you explain that?

A.—The bill speaks for itself; it shows the work had not been furnished.

Mr. Waterbury—I propose to read the balance of the statement which refers to this particular transaction. I cannot help again referring to the manner in which this prosecution is conducted. The special counsel here, Mr. Parsons, was the counsel for Mr. Genet's enemy—the man against whom he brought an action for libel.

Mr. Parsons—Do you state what is of your own knowledge?

Mr. Waterbury—I state what was stated in the Senate, published in a document, and never denied to this day. I state of my own knowledge that you attended the investigation with that man at your side. There has been an utter violation of the rules of evidence in this case for the purpose of subserving private interests. They don't care for a bushel of exceptions so long as it will help them in this private prosecution between Mr. Genet and the gentleman whom Mr. Parsons represents at this investigation. This particular part of the pamphlet shows precisely what was the manner in which this prosecution of Mr. Genet began, and the purpose and object of it. This is a very singular proceeding. Although a representative of the District Attorney's office is here, there is no person taking any part in this prosecution who represents the public interests under the responsibility of an official oath.

Judge Daniels—In cross-examination counsel is allowed a wide latitude. You may read such portions as may qualify or explain the matters raised by the other side, but this seems to me to be a new matter having nothing to do with the prosecution.

Mr. Parsons—The statement made by Mr. Waterbury concerns a matter of which I have a personal knowledge. I say, in the most emphatic way, and with the most unequivocal knowledge, that it is without the least scintilla of foundation. I was retained by a committee of the Senate, and I appear here under a written retainer of the District Attorney received months ago.

Mr. Waterbury—They tried to put it that Mr. Parsons did not appear for one person but for several residents in Harlem.

Mr. Parsons—That is not a fact.

Mr. Lemuel Pike, counselor and attorney at law, was then sworn and testified that the advice which he gave Mr. Davidson had no particular reference to the validity of the "contract" for the supply of iron-work for the Harlem Court-house.

The case for the defense then rested.

Edward F. Bedell, Secretary to the New-Jersey Steel and Iron Works, whose testimony was objected to by Mr. Beach, was next examined, and stated that the iron for the Court-house was ordered three months before the time fixed by Scallan, the superintendent of the work.

Benjamin M. Clarke, book-keeper to the Yorkville Savings Bank, testified that the warrant on which the prosecution is based was deposited, and the money paid, on July 1, 1871. [This was in rebuttal of the defendant's testimony that he did not draw the money until September, 1871.]

Mr. Thomas Love, of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, produced a file of the paper for 1871, and proved that the first of the series of articles exposing the Ring frauds appeared on the 22d of July, in that year. In answer to Mr. Beach, he said that in that and subsequent articles there was no reference to Mr. Genet or the Harlem Court-house.

Robert G. Hadfield, architect, was called to prove that the value of the work done at the Harlem Court-house was only a fractional part of the money voted for the purpose, but his evidence was ruled to be inadmissible.

The case for the prosecution then rested.

Mr. Beach addressed the jury for the defense. Referring at the outset to the fate of Tweed, he said that individual, although only a short time ago the dictator of the politics of the State, and possessing all the power of a crowned monarch, had been swept by the whirlwind of a people's wrath from his high position to a felon's tomb. Of his satellites and companions—men equally prominent and equally powerful—some were his companions in prison, and others were refugees from the city of their birth. We were reproached and condemned as a city of peculation and fraud, but when the clear and certain revelation of those wrongs was made to this community there was an outburst of virtue and truth which had purified our councils and purified the moral atmosphere of the City. He found no fault with this exercise of public virtue and manly truth and justice. These men were condemned upon evidence satisfactory of their guilt to the minds of twelve independent, impartial men. This case was of a far different character. He believed there was no stain of guilt on the defendant. He thought he could satisfy the jury that there was nothing in the case that could throw even suspicion on the defendant's integrity, and that much less was there anything in the evidence which should lead twelve impartial men to condemn him as guilty. He had seen the defendant denounced as a Ring peculator and thief, and yet in all the revelations made in the papers and on the public trials there had not been a particle of proof associating the defendant with the frauds on the City, or with the Ring. He intended to meet the evidence in its gross and in its detail, and to attempt to satisfy them that there was nothing in it outside the merest suspicion and conjecture to justify this indictment and accusation, much less to justify an adverse verdict against the defendant. The indictment charged that the defendant knowingly, willfully, and feloniously represented to A. Oakey Hall, then Mayor of New-York, that the Corporation was indebted to J. McB. Davidson in the sum of $4,802 for materials furnished for the Ninth District Court-house; but it appeared from the evidence that Mr. Genet never had the least communication with Mayor Hall on the subject. He never made any personal effort to procure Mayor Hall's signature, never made any personal representation to him of any kind, and never personally represented to him any false token or writing for the purpose of procuring his signature. Assuming this bill to contain a false representation, he denied that its presentation to Mayor Hall was procured by Mr. Genet by any means, direct or indirect, so as to make him culpably or criminally liable. It could not in any proper sense be said that Mr. Genet was responsible for the presentation of this bill to the Controller or the Mayor, or for any step in regard to it after it passed from his hands into those of the Commissioners or their clerk. It might be said that he started this bill, and that having set it on its mission he was responsible for every step afterward. He denied that proposition as a matter of law or of fact. He submitted that the agency was too remote—that the connection of Mr. Genet with the signature of Mayor Hall was too distant. The statute stated that there must be "false writing," but it was not charged in the indictment or proved by the evidence that there was false writing in this case, and he should ask the Judge to direct that if they should conclude that Mayor Hall's signature was obtained by virtue of the voucher annexed to the bill, they could not lawfully convict the defendant. It must be shown that the bill, separate and independent in itself, must have exercised a material effect upon the mind of Mayor Hall, and induced him to sign the warrant, or else this indictment could not be maintained. He invoked the jury to pay no attention to outside sentiment, which was terrible in its verdict, and not to condemn the defendant as a vicarious sacrifice for the sins of others. He asked them to discard entirely the strictures implied by the questions of counsel for the people to Scallan relating to the erection of the Harlem Court-house. The defendant naturally felt an interest in the work, and no suspicion could justly be entertained against him on that score. In conclusion, he said that while he did not doubt that his learned adversary would subsidize the mass of influences at his disposal, he had no serious apprehension in regard to the result of the trial.

Mr. Peckham replied on the part of the people. Alluding to the statement of Mr. Beach that the defendant had hitherto borne a character above reproach, he commented upon the fact that not a particle of evidence had been produced in support of it. He spoke of it with shame and humiliation, but asked whether, taking the circumstances of past years into consideration, it was a passport to their confidence that a man had been a member of the Legislature? They knew only too well that it was not, and in this case there was an absolute and entire want of the kind of evidence which ought to have, and should have, an overpowering influence where there was room for doubt. It was said that the defendant was the leader of the Young Democracy in the contest against Tweed in the Legislature in 1870. He admitted all that, but, he asked, did it not furnish additional reasons for his knowing Tweed's real character, and the rascality which prevailed at the time? The contest between the two magnates ripened into a very nice understanding. When Mr. Davidson applied to Tweed for the work at the Harlem Court-house he was referred to Genet, who immediately understood that Davidson was to have more or less of the furnishing of the iron-work. Genet was not a Commissioner or Superintendent of the Court-house, but was simply engaged as counsel, arranged with Davidson for the supply of the iron, and actually told him how to make out his bill.

At this stage of Mr. Peckham's address, it being 5:15 o'clock, the Court adjourned until this morning.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

At the meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday, the following communication was received from Inspector Thorne, Superintendent of the Street-cleaning Department:

"In reply to the resolution of the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the 15th, inquiring why this bureau are not cleaning the streets the same as during the Summer months, I would state that our appropriation for the year has been all expended, owing to having to do so much extra work during last Winter removing snow, which was not provided for in the estimate for 1873. Then, since Nov. 15, we have confined our labors to the removal of ashes and garbage, which we are compelled to remove every day, in order to keep the City in a passable condition; and during the most of the time since Nov. 15 the weather has been such that we could not work to advantage, the dirt being frozen, or so wet that it could not be removed, if gathered, until within the past ten days, which opportunity we are improving by a general cleaning, and if the weather holds the same for three days more we will have the whole City in a very cleanly condition for the Winter."

A copy of the above letter was ordered to be sent to the Board of Assistant Aldermen. The board also passed a resolution instructing Superintendent Matsell to issue a general order directing the Police to enforce section 180 of the Sanitary Code, which prohibits the cartage of offal and slaughter-house refuse between Second and Tenth avenues, in this City, without a permit from the Board of Health.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Interest in the still unsettled question of who is to fill the position of Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Madison square, made vacant by the retirement of Rev. Dr. William Adams, is increasing. It has been stated that Rev. J. L. Duryea was induced to decline the proffered charge only because of the warmth of the expression of desire on the part of his congregation in Brooklyn that he should remain. This statement Mr. Duryea is anxious to have dispelled. He says his decision was arrived at and announced to the authorities in the church in Madison square fully twenty-four hours before the meeting in Brooklyn in which he was so earnestly and enthusiastically called to remain with his present charge. His decision then was definite and final, and he is anxious that it should be so understood. The reason for his declination of the proffered charge lay in the fact that he had found that he had been useful in his present field of labor, and had been induced to believe that he could so continue to be if he remained, while, should he assume the responsibilities of the charge from which Dr. Adams is about to retire, he had no adequate assurance that he could be made to feel that he could be equally serviceable. Though his health has been quite seriously affected by long-continued, anxious attendance upon an invalid child, his decision was not in any way affected thereby, for, under care of his physician, he is already almost entirely recovered.

There has not yet been any confirmed decision as to who shall be the next to be called to the church.

It may be stated, in this connection, that while retiring from the church as its Pastor, Dr. Adams will continue to worship there.

THE GAS CONTRACTS.

The commission consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and Commissioner of Public Works, authorized to make contracts for lighting the City with gas for one year, met yesterday in the City Hall. After an informal discussion it was resolved to advertise for proposals, and to open the same on Dec. 31, 1873. The commission then adjourned.

THE BUTLER WILL CASE.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings, the disputed Butler will case was again called up for hearing. The brother of deceased and a Miss Norn were examined for the prosecution to show that Mr. Butler for some time previous to making his will was of sound mind. The further hearing was adjourned.

THE HOLIDAYS.

AMONG THE JEWELERS.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM.

Of all Christmas presents none are more acceptable than watches and jewelry. It is safe to say that every man is ambitious of possessing a watch, and that every demoiselle burns with the desire to adorn herself with her first brooch and ear-rings. Among the general jewelers of the Metropolis, Schuyler, Hartley & Graham stand in the foremost rank. They have long been celebrated for their watches; among others the far-famed Jurgesen watches and chronometers, and the watches of Patek, Philippe & Co., of Geneva. Their stock of watches was never so large and varied as at present, nor has it ever included such high-priced and valuable articles. They have some Jurgesen watches, with double-stop second hands, and one-fifth of a second hands, which sell as high as $1,000. This price, however, must not be allowed to frighten those of smaller means. They can good watches just as cheap as these are dear. In clocks and bronzes the firm have a varied and splendid assortment. There is an endless choice of marble clocks from $20 up to $150; sets running up to $150 and $200. Some French enameled sets, especially those in Cloissonée enamel, which sell up to $300, are remarkable for their elegance and vie with some splendid bronze sets in the Louis Quatorze style at $350. The regulators in bronze and glass cases, with mercury pendulums to compensate for changes in the temperature, will attract those to whom the exact time is all important. There are also some very choice sets of clocks and candlesticks in oxidized bronze. In vases the collection includes every description of French, and copies from the antique of Pompeiian and Roman bronzes. The same may be said of the tazzas and figures. Some of the Roman lamps are very unique in design, especially a pair of tripod lamps copied from an antique pair which are in the Bourbonico Museum in Naples. Another great specialty with Schuyler, Hartley & Graham is in opera glasses, and here there is a wheel within a wheel; they have a specialty in their specialty. This is the aluminium-framed opera-glass. Any one unaware of the fact would be surprised in the startling difference in weight between this glass and a brass-mounted one. The aluminium feels as light as cork compared with the other metal. But the costliness of the aluminium prevents the older-fashioned metal from going out. Consequently Schuyler & Co. have show-case after show-case of all kinds of opera and field glasses, and at prices to accommodate all purses. In coral ornaments and sets Schuyler & Co. are exceedingly rich; some of the very pale sets of brooch, ear-rings, and necklace selling as high as $300. Some very choice reproductions of old Etruscan designs are sold up to $100. And then there is a very fine stock of general jewelry, rings, chains, lockets, bracelets, &c., some of the painted and enameled rings and lockets being exceedingly chaste and tasteful in design. The holiday stock of fancy goods, too, must not be forgotten, including, as it does, a large collection of the highest classed Russia leather goods, ladies' fans of costly design and fabric, &c.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY.

When it is considered that the Meriden Britannia Company, whose warehouse and store are at No. 550 Broadway, stand far ahead of any other concern in their particular branch of business, and make no less than 5,000 distinct and different articles, it will be seen how impossible it is to give the reader and purchaser (at this season of the year the words go naturally together) more than a faint conception of the magnificent stock of goods from which he can select articles for himself or presents for his friend. In such a store the gift-maker is happy. He can buy nothing which is not as useful as it is highly ornamental. The show-case of epergnes is very attractive. Some are notable for their boldness of design, others for their exceeding gracefulness, and others, again, for their quaintness of design. The same tribute may be paid to the cake-baskets, ice-dishes, candelabra, &c., the designs of which are as numerous as they are beautiful. In tea and coffee sets, and dinner sets, the company have almost outrivaled themselves. They have now on exhibition, in one large show-case, a full dinner set, tea and coffee set, and toilet set, including large trays, soup-tureen, urn, and ewer and basin—and all to match. If any one desires to give a young married couple a handsome start in life, here is just the right opportunity for him. The designs of the different pieces are most elegant and chaste, and the ground-work has what is known as the very beautiful "satin finish." A great specialty of the Meriden Britannia Company is in porcelain-lined ice-pitchers. This lining will neither break off nor crack from rough usage much less ordinary wear, while it prevents water from becoming impure for any length of time. Such an advantage speaks for itself. Handsome pudding dishes have a false inner casing, lined in the same way, which enables the pudding to be placed upon table in the metal dish in which it was baked, without the presence of the dish being noticeable. In cruet-stands, pickle-stands, punch-bowls, wine-coolers, &c., the Meriden Company display a selection as varied as it is attractive, and at all prices. In fruit-shells some very pretty designs are represented, and the variety of berry-spoons, butter and cheese knives, &c., is endless. In such staple goods as knives, spoons, and forks the company have stock enough to fit out an army. This department should receive the attention of all housekeepers, young and old, rich and poor, as the company have made it their leading specialty, and with good reason. All housekeepers know that certain parts of spoons and forks will lose their silver-plating long before the general surface begins to wear. The Meriden Britannia Company obviate this by putting a coating of silver three times the usual thickness on the parts of the spoon or fork most liable to wear. But the public must go and inspect the company's fine stock of goods for themselves, and all these matters will be made still more clear to them by the courteous manager and salesmen.

HOWARD & CO.

There may possibly be more extensive stocks, but there can be no stocks of classic bonzes better chosen than that of Howard & Co., at No. 222 Fifth avenue; and there must be very few that can pass it in extent. It is but fair to say that there is not an inferior group or figure in the whole collection, while some of the copies from the antique are remarkably fine. Among these may be mentioned the group of Œdipus, the figure of Orestes, a very large and fine copy of the Borghese Gladiator, copies of Praxitele's Faun, the Venus di Milon, several sizes of Giovanni Bologna's Mercury, and also of the Dying Gladiator and the Laocoon, and many others too numerous to mention. Among copies of more modern works of art there are fine and very large copies of the Evening Star and Falconet's Bather, and a splendid life-size copy of the bust of Helen of Troy. The clock department is very full, presenting another opportunity for selecting a Christmas present. There are clock sets ranging all the way from $50 to $500, with any number to choose from at about $100 to $150 a set. Some Louis Quatorze sets in polished brass are especially worthy of attention. Howard & Co.'s collection of otmolu is very fine, and in excellent taste. There is an infinite variety of caskets, glove-boxes, card-trays, and candlesticks, some of which are inlaid with costly Florentine mosaics. Some book-slides, in every description of rare woods, are also inlaid with these mosaics. Howard & Co. have also a very fine and full stock of general jewelry and some splendid brilliant ornaments, one diamond cross alone being priced at $3,500. A visit to Howard & Co.'s store will well repay all purchasers of jewelry. Of the celebrated Waltham watches with which the name of Howard & Co. is so identified, it is hardly necessary to remind the public. They tick for themselves. A Waltham watch would be as nice a Christmas gift as could well be thought of.

T. B. BYNNER & CO.

Few jewelers have a more carefully selected and valuable stock of watches and jewelry than the old-established wholesale and retail house of T. B. Bynner & Co., of No. 527 Broadway. These gentlemen have made American watches a specialty ever since their introduction, and they are now offering their entire stock, together with their elegant stock of diamonds and jewelry, at retail; the present valuation of the goods showing a marked reduction in prices to suit the times and attract holiday purchasers. Among the large stock of watches are a full line of American watches in ladies', gentlemen's, and boys' sizes, in gold and silver cases, and of all grades and prices; also, imported watches of the best and most noted European makers, both key and stem winders, and in gold or silver cases. Here is a chance for Young America to raise himself high above his fellows, provided he can get his father or some else to stand his best friend. Here is a chance for rewarding the friendship or the faithful services of years. In jewelry, T. B. Bynner & Co. are offering some new and chaste designs in diamond sets, pins, and studs, for gentlemen, and ear-drops, brooches, and rings which would make the eyes of young ladies sparkle till they rivaled the gems themselves. There are, too, a great variety of new styles in pearl, cameo, emerald, coral, mosaic, gold, and jet sets, plain gold and engraved band rings and band and chain bracelets. All T. B. Bynner & Co. desire is for searchers for handsome Christmas gifts to walk in. They will attend to the rest of the business.

VE J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.

For a choice of high-classed jewelry, holiday purchasers cannot do better than by inspecting the extensive and valuable assortment of Ve J. Magnin, Guedin & Co., of No. 652 Broadway. To begin with, they will find a very fine collection of watches, the firm being the sole agents in this country for the Nardin watches, which are so highly prized in Europe. They have also, for the ladies only, be it understood, several cases of crystal watches for hanging on chatelaines. These watches are very tasty and pretty, and now form a part of the necessary outfit of all young ladies who aspire to the honors of fashionable life. In general jewelry, necklaces, chains, rings, bracelets, ear-rings, and lockets, Magnin, Guedin & Co. give their patrons ample opportunity of plenty to choose from, especially in what is known as fancy French and Geneva jewelry. Some of the latter kind, painted and enameled, are exceedingly pretty. Very elegant sets of these, as well as of pearls, cameos, plain gold, &c., are to be seen in the cases at all prices. Among the fancy goods may be noted some unusually large musical boxes, some playing not one, but four or five dozen airs; any number of glove boxes, desks, &c., in fancy woods and ormolu; elegant and costly fans, leather goods and bags, and a full general run of French fancy goods. Prices are, of course, at holiday figures, and a large Christmas trade is consequently going on.

WILLIAM MOIR.

Not the least attractive by far among the jewelry stores is that of Mr. Wm. Moir, of No. 373 Sixth avenue, corner of Twenty-third street. Mr. Moir is offering all his large stock for sale at holiday prices, including his stock of fine watches, rich jewelry, clocks, bronzes, and sterling silver-ware. Those living along Sixth avenue, and who desire to purchase good jewelry at fair prices, will do well to call at Mr. Moir's store.

AMERICAN CLOCK COMPANY.

Clocks for the million was Sam Slick's grand idea. So also think the American Clock Company at No. 581 Broadway, where they are offering their heavy stock of clocks at prices to suit the million. But in addition to the cheaper run of clocks, the company have a large stock of handsome French sets, besides hall, club-house, and church clocks. They also make a specialty of the Swiss cuckoo clocks.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MR. NELSON K. WHEELER NOMINATED FOR POLICE JUSTICE OF THE ANNEXED DISTRICT.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, President Vance in the chair. A resolution offered by Alderman Morris, providing for a portrait of the late Prof. S. F. B. Morse, at a cost not exceeding $2,500, was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

The nomination of Nelson K. Wheeler as Police Justice of the annexed district was then confirmed by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Billings, Cooper, Falconer, Flanagan, Kehr, Koch, Morris, Monheimer, Ottendorfer, Reilly, Van Schaick—11.

Negative—Aldermen Vance, Claussen, Lysaght, McCafferty.

The board then adjourned.

Mr. Wheeler, the new Police Justice, was born in this City. He is about sixty years of age. In early life he studied law, and continued the practice of his profession as the partner of Noah D. Johnson, Ex-State Senator. Some thirty years ago he removed to Delaware County, where he was engaged in many suits. He was elected First Judge of that county, and subsequently appointed Commissioner of the Supreme Court. When Mr. Hiram Barney was appointed Collector he conferred upon Mr. Wheeler the office of United States Weigher. The latter, it is said, then became a resident of West Farms. Perhaps no candidate has ever received higher testimonials as to character and integrity. Among the testimonials was the following from Gov. Dix:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1873.

Hon. W. F. Havemeyer:

DEAR SIR: Judge Nelson K. Wheeler, of West Farms, is a candidate for Judge of the new Police district under the extended jurisdiction of your City. I do not give recommendations to office, but I take pleasure in saying that I have known Judge Wheeler many years, and believe him to be, both in character and qualities, worthy of the place he seeks. Very truly yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday at their offices, corner of Leonard street and Broadway. The Executive Committee reported that they had received and considered a communication from Collector Arthur relative to the surrender and removal of the front portion of Pier No. 1 East River, by the Government to the City, and advising a complete surrender of said pier on or before Jan. 1, 1874. In reference to this matter they had adopted a resolution to the effect that Superintendent Turner be directed to remove, with all possible dispatch, as much of the outer end or front portion of the pier as would not interfere with the barge office thereon, or prevent ingress and egress, the pier having been surrendered to the City.

The committee having received a communication from the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in relation to retaining possession of Pier No. 42 North River, and improvements thereon, adopted a resolution to the effect that the company be informed in reply to their communication that the board was unwilling to give a guarantee for the continued occupancy of the said premises, its present intention being to proceed as rapidly as practicable with the permanent improvement of the water-front at such sections thereof as might be deemed most expedient for the interests of the City, and that in the opinion of the board it would be injudicious for the company to make, at the present time, any extensive or costly improvements on the said premises.

The committee reported that they had considered a communication of the Police Department in reference to placing a dumping-board at Pier No. 19, foot of Maiden lane, and also a remonstrance which had been addressed to them on the subject, and they had resolved that both communications be placed on file, they having taken action in the matter, whereby the proposed dumping-board at the foot of Maiden lane is to be placed at the southerly end of Pier No. 37 East River.

A communication was acknowledged from the above society requesting the department to employ its members, in reference to which the committee adopted a resolution that a reply be given to the effect that the work being done at present under the direction of the department did not demand the employment of men who were skilled in bricklaying, but that should future work require such employment, due consideration would be given to their communication.

The action of the Executive Committee in all these matters was confirmed by the board.

A communication was read from the delegation of the State Legislature, who met some time ago in the Union Square Hotel, to devise means for the relief of the distress in the City, inclosing a copy of the preamble and resolution adopted on that occasion, wherein it was requested that the departments would take steps to furnish labor by the day instead of by the contract system provided under the charter. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee. Having disposed of some further business of a routine character, the board adjourned.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT CLERKSHIP.

A motion was made before Judge Loew, in the Court of Common Pleas, a few days since, for a writ of mandamus to compel Judge Stemmler to place on the pay-roll of the Seventh District (Civil) Court the name of Peter Masterson as Assistant Clerk. Masterson was appointed at the beginning of Judge McGuire's term, four years since. Recently, Judge Stemmler having taken his seat for the two years remaining of the elective term, assumed the right to dismiss Masterson from the Clerkship and appoint another in his stead. Masterson, on the contrary, insisted that his appointment entitled him to hold the office during the entire six years, notwithstanding the change of Judges in the interval. Judge Loew has now rendered a decision on the motion, favorable to Mr. Masterson's claim, and, in his opinion, says: "I incline to the opinion that, notwithstanding it has recently been adjudged that Justice Stemmler is the Justice *de jure* of the District Court for the Seventh Judicial District, the appointment of the relator to the office of Assistant Clerk of said court is valid, and that he may lawfully hold and exercise the same for the following reasons: First—It is well settled that the acts of an officer *de facto* are valid and binding when they relate to the public, or to third persons who have an interest in them. (See People vs. Stevens, 5 Hill, 630, and cases there cited.) Second—Justice McGuire was the Justice *de facto* of the court referred to at the time he appointed the relator. He did not intrude into and usurp the office without any color of right. He received a certificate of election thereto from the Board of City Canvassers, and therefore came into office under color of title, and he had exercised the powers and performed the duties thereof upward of two years previous to the time when the appointment was made. I think a mandamus should issue."

DUNCAN D. TEMPLETON ARRESTED.

Duncan D. Templeton, who, it will be remembered, shot his wife some months since, at Fourteenth street and Eighth avenue, and was released on $2,000 bail, was rearrested yesterday on a warrant issued from the District Attorney's office. Templeton, who has been indicted for felonious assault, has written several letters since his release, threatening to kill his wife. The District Attorney, considering it unwise to allow so dangerous a man at large, had him arrested, and he was yesterday committed to the Tombs. The prosecution will only release him on getting substantial bail for his appearance.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday, Mayor Havemeyer in the chair. A resolution was adopted fixing the salaries of the Clerks and Assistant Clerks of the Districts Courts at $2,500 per annum and the salaries of janitors at $1,200, to date from Jan. 1, 1874. The board authorized the Controller to issue $300,000 assessment bonds for the Department of Public Works to carry on various improvements, after which they adjourned.

SALE OF PICTURES, COSTUMES, &C.

A sale of a large quantity of artists' furniture, oil-paintings, and engravings, costumes, India, Japanese, and China goods, superb inlaid cabinets, lacquer porcelain, Turkey carpets and rugs, and a number of other articles well worthy of inspection, will be sold at the Somerville Gallery, No. 62 Fifth avenue, on Friday and Saturday evenings next.

ENGLISH TOPICS.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1873.

To-day the Court of Queen's Bench was, if possible, more densely crowded than it has ever been. More than half of the area of the court was filled with white wigs. The general public had waited for hours before the doors were open on the chance of a seat, and it was, perhaps, from a feeling of sympathy that those who obtained admission squeezed themselves into the smallest possible space, so that there might be room for as many as possible. The excitement which pervaded the place extended even to the officials, usually the most calm and self-possessed people in the world, and utterly indifferent to all mere mundane interests and persons. A spell of feverish expectation had fallen on all present, but there was also an evident sense of the solemnity of the occasion. The great case which had engrossed such close and eager attention, in one way or another, for some five years, was at last drawing to a close. The Luie episode added to the keenness of the interest. Yesterday the investigation of Luie's movements was continued; and several respectable witnesses swore that, under the assumed name of Capt. Sorrenson, Luie had been endeavoring to get freight for an imaginary ship. He was himself examined, and his evidence showed that his former account of his movements in England was suspiciously imperfect. He has, therefore, been ordered into custody until he can obtain security for his appearance at the close of the trial, when it will be a question whether he should be committed on a charge of perjury. That is to say, the Judges, in their polite way, said it would be a question, but I should fancy there cannot be much question about it. The Judges also begged the jury not to allow this incident to prejudice them against the claimant. Dr. Kenealy, during these proceedings, assumed an air of indignant protest, and demanded that the trial of his client should be indefinitely adjourned, until inquiries could be made in various parts of America and Europe as to Luie's antecedents. This request did not appear to the court to be so reasonable as it did to Dr. Kenealy, and it was refused, on the understanding, however, that any material evidence on the subject would be admitted at any time before the close of the case. It was anticipated that something more would be said about the mysterious Dane this morning; but he was allowed, for the present, to drop out of notice, and Dr. Kenealy began his speech amid profound and solemn silence. He was evidently subject to keen emotion. His strongly marked features were seen to be working under the influence of a painful sensibility; and he spoke in a slow, broken, and deeply-impressive voice, which was clearly the result, not of histrionic effort, but of his natural feelings. There was a hush of awe as he appealed to heaven to strengthen him for his task, to enlighten the jury, and to dispose the minds of all who were concerned in the case to justice and charity. He soon struck the key-note of his argument. He denounced in vehement language the wicked conspiracies of the Jesuits, and the unscrupulous means to which they resorted to uphold their influence, and to befriend the rich and powerful families on whom they relied for support. This meant, of course, that the charge against the claimant was a Popish plot. Dr. Kenealy also protested fiercely against the oppressive and insulting manner in which the witnesses for the defense had been treated by the representatives of the Crown, and against the bribery of witnesses on the other side by the gift of large sums of public money or of grants from the Tichborne estates. It was not long before he came into collision with the Judges. When he said he hoped the jury would not be influenced by persons who went from club to club declaring the claimant to be an impostor, Chief Justice Cockburn (who had himself been accused of doing this by some of the claimant's supporters) asked rather sharply who had done so? To which Dr. Kenealy replied that he could not say, but it might have been done. Again the Chief Justice broke in to remonstrate with him for his allegations of bribery against witnesses for the prosecution, and especially for his statement that the witnesses for the defense had been grossly ill-used. That, the Chief said, was a reflection on the Judges, whose duty it was to have checked such misconduct. Here, however, Dr. Kenealy would not give way, and, repeating his assertion—with fresh remonstrances from the Bench—went on with his speech. There can be little doubt that his line will be to declaim against Jesuit conspiracies, Government oppression, and so on, and to appeal, if not to the sympathy of the jury, at least to vulgar prejudice outside. He sneered at the aristocratic evidence on the side of the prosecution, and asked how all the lords and ladies would weigh by the side of the honest privates of Carabineers who had appeared for the claimant. It is unnecessary for me to anticipate the verdict, but it is supposed that it is pretty near settled. However, the claimant is said to fix his hopes on a silent juryman who sits silently in a corner of the box, never speaks to any of his brother jurymen, and goes home by himself. The jury have become a sort of brotherhood. They have sat together so long that, with the exception just mentioned, they regard each other as brothers, dine together *en masse*, visit at each other's houses, and will probably soon have sons and daughters intermarried. The sullen one is suspected to be a boot eater, that is, one who is ready to eat his boots rather than agree with the rest.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

People here are plucking up heart about the Ashantee war. There can be no doubt that the Ashantees are destitute of military steadiness and discipline, and in the open cannot stand before a handful of white troops. Under cover, however, or when they are making a deliberate attack they show abundant courage; and not a bad notion of tactics. The Government is blamed for not having sent out reinforcements sooner, but in delaying the troops it acted under high medical advice, and it would have been still more severely and justly blamed if it had sent them out sooner, and if the men had been decimated by disease. However the expedition ends, it can hardly fail to leave its mark on the estimates of the year. Here is a little calculation which has just been made as to the cost of some of our other little wars since 1855: Persian expedition, £900,000; Chinese war, five years, £6,114,000; New-Zealand war, £765,000; Abyssinian war, £8,500,000. Thus four wars in some fifteen years have cost sixteen millions.

MR. ALBERY'S NEW PLAY

at the Royalty is not a success. It is called "Married," and the plot turns on the mad freak of a couple of young ladies in pretending to get married. One dresses up in her brother's clothes, goes through the marriage ceremony with the other in his name, and forges his signature in the register. News comes that the brother has died abroad, and he is mourned as dead by the family; but afterward he turns up alive, and then all sorts of complications arise. The story is outrageously improbable, the incidents obscure, and the dialogue is tedious in the extreme; so no wonder the play was hissed. It would have been very hard on the late Mr. T. Robertson that his name should have been linked with such crude rubbish, but no explanation has been given as to why it was ever mentioned in connection with it. J. H. F.

THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

SECOND NOTICE.

The page in the *Atlantic Monthly* to which readers will first instinctively turn is that on the "Evolution and Permanence of Type;" bearing the signature of the late Prof. Agassiz. The paper appears to have been intended by its writer as only introductory. It would, therefore, be scarcely fair to criticise the manner in which he deals with the subject; more especially as the pen which wrote it is now laid aside forever. But it will no doubt be dealt with within the realm of science, where the disciples of Mr. Darwin may perhaps fail to see in it any very forcible reply to their theories. Agassiz was the champion of that party, stronger in America than anywhere else, who have opposed the theories of Mr. Darwin, and the cause he so powerfully supported must suffer seriously by his death. We can only hope that the succeeding paper to the present, which he has foreshadowed, may be forthcoming, and that the full advantage of this last effort in defense of a cause about which he was most enthusiastic is not lost. We have reason to know that he had concentrated a great part of his attention upon this subject during the last period of his life, intending to supply, so far as present knowledge enables it, a complete and full answer to the views of Darwin. It may be worth while to state the outline of the plan laid down. Having enumerated some leading points of importance, and his views concerning them in the present paper, he proposed next to show that "however broken the geological record may be, there is a complete sequence in many parts of it from which the character of the successor may be ascertained. Secondly, that since the most exquisitely delicate structures, as well as embryonic phases of growth of the most perishable nature, have been preserved from very early deposits, we have no right to infer the disappearance of types because their absence disproves some favorite theory; and lastly, that there is no evidence of a direct descent of later from earlier species in the geological succession of animals." The writings of Max Müller, the Oxford philologist, who recently, through the aid of Dean Stanley, scandalized Anglican churchmen by lecturing in Westminster Abbey, have, if we mistake not, been drawn upon by W. L. Fawcette for an article, none the less meritorious, on "The History of the Two Pillars." Max Müller claims a unity in the origin of creeds, a common mythology "as the foundation and the source of the ideas of all the later faiths," and the article before us very clearly recapitulates the nature of the evidence in favor of that view rendered by the pillars Jachin and Boaz, and which seem to have occupied the "same position and significance in the temples of Thor of the Scandinavians, Hercules of the Tyrians, and Jehovah of the Hebrews." The author of *Evenings with the Sacred Poets* will probably study this subject with interest. Mr. George E. Waring has a cheerful description of a few days' fox-hunting in England. He declares that while he can afford it, "not even the glories of American citizenship shall keep him away from England in the Winter," and that the only excuse he could find for "confounding" the Englishman was because he could not discover "their traditional coldness and reserve." But we may tell him that he paid too much for his pleasures. He may indulge in fox-hunting—in the Midland counties, too—for half the money he paid—and less. But there are yet a dozen papers in this number which are not noticed, and our space is exhausted. We can only remark the vigor and the new life with which the *Atlantic* begins the new year, under its changed proprietors. Among the contributors are T. B. Aldrich, John G. Whittier, Bayard Taylor, Oliver Wendell Holmes, D. A. Wells and several others—all of which are sufficient testimony to the worth of the contents. Thoughts have been entertained among the readers and many friends of the *Atlantic* as to whether or not it would be changed in any way in tone, or aspect, or in New-England nationality, under the hands of its present owners. All fears, at least, may be set at rest. It is the same old *Atlantic* that has been so long known and loved—only better.

—The *Aldine* is affected like the rest of the monthly serials by the spirit of the time, and the proprietors introduce us to an unusually effective and interesting number, with an admirable picture in honor of the new year—a meeting of friends amid mutual congratulations at the church porch, on a Winter's day of snow and frost. But, perhaps, "An Irish Schoolmaster" will please many among us even better. It is a capital drawing, full of life and character, and, of course, of humor, for without that it could scarcely be Irish. But the writer of the explanation of the picture has certainly erred in his estimate of the General Educational act of the British Parliament. The Irish Schoolmaster, as here depicted, is not dreaming of passing away yet. He is longer-lived than the writer credited him with being. This number, however, is essentially rich in illustrations of American scenery. There is Moore's Lake, in Utah, and the Springville Cañon, and Colburn's Butte, in Kannarro Cañon; and a beautiful view near Fairfield, in Connecticut, all of which are most excellent, both in drawing and engraving. The illustrations of the Bible, by Doré, are known only to the comparatively few who could afford to purchase them; but here will be found two of very different merit—"Christ Blessing Little Children," and "The Descent from the Cross;" the former good, the latter, to our thinking, very faulty. But that must be charged to M. Doré, not to the *Aldine*, where it is admirably reproduced. The remaining illustrations present variety, both in subject and treatment, but all are excellent. The reading matter this month is also interesting, including another contribution of value from Mrs. Leonowens, and one from F. R. Goulding, on "The Æsthetical Among Brutes;" besides a quantity of other matter of much value. Simultaneously with the production of this number, the Messrs. Sutton & Co. have completed the binding of their volume for the closing year; and a most beautiful work it must be pronounced. As a specimen of the perfection to which the art of typography and engraving have been brought, nothing could surpass it, and as a Christmas or New-Year's gift, it ought to be in general demand, for it will not be possible to find anything that is either handsomer or more appropriate in an American home.

—The *Aquatic Monthly*, just issued, completes the second volume of a publication which, to nautical amateurs, is a necessity. We notice for the first time the name of Mr. Brentano, the enterprising and successful book-seller of Union square, as publisher. This is a field which we believe he has not hitherto entered, but there can be no doubt that he will carry with him the best wishes of many friends. Besides news of special interest to clubs, there is much in this magazine which readers generally will peruse with pleasure, if they pay any heed at all to the progress and history of American yachting. There is no other medium where similar information can be obtained.

—The *Catholic World* contains the first of what promises to be a noteworthy series of papers on the "principles of real being." We shall watch the progress of these with some curiosity. The writer adopts the definitions of Aristotle, and contents himself on the present occasion with defining a principle, then with showing that while it is greater than a reason it is less than a cause, while a reason is greater than a condition. His mode of dealing with the subject is perspicuous and fair. The articles in this magazine are extremely liberal in tone and marked with considerable ability. Some are, of course, tinged with the doctrines of the Church of which the magazine is an exponent, but many are catholic in the wide signification of that term, and certainly not alarming.

—*Wood's Household Magazine* has just completed the thirteenth volume, and in beginning a new one it may properly be commended to the attention of the public as one of the cheapest, and, for the price, one of the best of our monthly serials. In family circles it will be cordially welcomed, being full of interesting and useful matter adapted to fulfill the purpose implied by the title. The contributors are carefully selected, and the general tone of the magazine is of the best kind.

BANKRUPT LAW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A bill was yesterday reported to the House by Mr. Tremain, having for its object the repeal of the Bankrupt law. In the first section it absolutely repeals the act of 1867 and all the amendments thereto. Then follow six additional sections, which, generally speaking, provide for the enforcement and confirmation by the Federal Courts of agreements or compromises in respect to pending cases recommended by a majority in value of the creditors whose claims have been proved and are provable.

Strange to say, however, this bill, although very ably drawn, contains no saving clause whatever of the many cases now pending in bankruptcy in which a majority of the creditors may not be able to agree to recommend a compromise, so that in case this bill becomes a law in its present form, hundreds and perhaps thousands of cases and millions of dollars in assets, and an equally large number of suits by and against assignees, will be suspended between heaven and earth by reason of a want of a gravitating law. Necessarily great confusion will and must arise, heavy interests, both of a pecuniary and personal nature, will suffer, and the consequence will be that either Congress must pass another law providing for these cases or irreparable damage will ensue.

A careful reading of the bill referred to will show the correctness of my statement.

I do not think it proper nor advisable for me to refer to the interests alleged by the various journals on which the repeal is now demanded, but it seems to me that there are no good reasons founded on facts advanced for the repeal of the act.

It does not work any oppression whatever, except as against dishonest debtors. Those who desire to commit frauds upon their creditors by covering up their assets, or robbing Peter to pay Paul, find the Bankrupt act an insuperable obstacle to their evil intentions. By means of this law preferences, fraudulent transfers and disposals of property, the presenting of fictitious creditors, concealment of property, and the thousand and one ways to which dishonest men resort, are exposed and vitiated, and bona fide claimants receive at least an equal share of their debtors' assets, and in proper cases can bring a swindler to punishment.

On the other hand, the honest man, who means to do right, but by reason of circumstances beyond his control is unable to pay, not only finds a protective shield in the Bankrupt act, but is able by means thereof to regain his name and devote his unfettered energies to the benefit of himself, his family, and his country.

Again, the instances are very rare where honorable debtors have not been able to obtain such a settlement from their creditors as their assets will afford.

To be sure a few examples might be cited where the operation of the act had been harsh, and perhaps detrimental to the interests of some creditors or debtors; but that is not a good reason to urge for the repeal of a law.

Laws are made for general benefit, and not for particular individuals or cases; it is one of the imperfections of mortals that laws can never be made for each individual of a large community.

What laws are there which in certain instances and at certain times do not work harshly?

The criminal and civil code, as well as the rules of evidence, often work harsh injustice in individual instances, yet no one will contend that these laws should be repealed.

The Bankrupt act is in its infancy, and if, instead of being strangled in its cradle, the babe be properly educated, and the defects in its character cured, it will become an ornament instead of an evil.

The law needs considerable modification and amendment; the fees might be considerably reduced; the action as well as the charge of the Registers circumscribed, and a provision might be inserted that in all cases where a majority, or two-thirds, in number and value of creditors are willing to accept a settlement, no one shall be permitted to proceed in bankruptcy, except where fraud is shown.

Other amendments can be favorably suggested and made, but the law should not be repealed, and I believe those merchants who have had experience therein are in favor of the continuance of the act.

The larger merchants, who by their wealth and power are able to watch and terrify their debtors into compliance with their demands, and thus obtain from them preferential assignments, &c., and the dishonest men, are all in favor of the repeal; but the great mass of the people are, I am free to say, in favor of the act.

England has had a Bankrupt act for years in full operation. Why not the United States?

Our merchants are certainly not more or less honest than they.

I have been prompted to indite these lines upon reading the bill proposed in Congress, and if you are willing to give them a place in your columns you will greatly oblige, yours,

A. BLUMENSTIEL.

SAN DOMINGO.

PRONUNCIAMENTO AGAINST BAEZ—PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Late advices by mail from San Domingo bring the intelligence that Puerto Plata pronounced against Baez on the 25th of November. A manifesto, published on that day, sets forth the reasons for the pronunciamento, at length. It begins thus: "No revolution is wrong when it is necessary for public security and the welfare of the people." It then goes on to say that the movement is begun because President Baez has violated the Constitution, has used the public funds in a manner unauthorized by law, and does not respect the rights of the Dominican clergy, and supports a foreign Archbishop who fanatically opposes their interests. It sets forth further that in the six years his administration has lasted, more blood has been shed on the scaffold and on the battle field, than in all the twenty-four years of the Republic, including the wars with Spain and Hayti; that the prisons at the capital are filled with unfortunates who have been arrested on suspicion only; that the War Department has ordered the only liberal paper, *El Porvenir*, to be suppressed if it treats of the politics of the country; that the Constitution of the State has been violated by the sale of Samana; that private correspondence has been opened in its transit through the Post Offices; that the people of the national capital and Santiago are living in a state of terror, and are afraid to speak or write on public affairs or hold public meetings; that the electoral vote has been treacherously manipulated so as to insure h's re-election, and that public education has been neglected. For these and many other reasons the Dominican people representing the Cibao provinces deny the authority of President Baez and his Government. They declare they accept the present Vice President of the Republic as President, until the Dominican people shall elect a chief by a direct general vote. They recognize no political party lines, all who join the movement to be admitted to all privileges. They declare absolute liberty of the press and universal amnesty. Gen. Gregorio Luperon, Pedro Antonio Pimentel, and José Maria Cabral will remain out of the country until recalled by the Provisional Government. The doors of the fatherland will be open to all others now in exile. This manifesto is signed by many citizens. Gen. Ignacio M. Gonzalez was appointed General of the National Armies and Supreme Chief of the Revolution, and on the 30th of November made the following appointments: Citizen Tomas Cocco, Secretary of State; Citizen Celestino Lopez, Secretary of Justice and Public Education; Citizen Ildefonso Mella Castillo, Secretary of the Treasury and Commerce, and Citizen Gen. Pablo Lopez Villanueva, Secretary of War and the Navy. The Citizen Francesco Ortea was appointed Civil and Military Governor of the Maritime District of Puerto Plata. Montecristi, Sabanata, Punal, Guayabin, Altamira, and Quinigua have also pronounced against Baez. It is said that troops have already marched on Santiago, the national capital.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Charles Westgate, charged with assaulting and stabbing John Clarke, of No. 214 Chrystie street, on the 19th November, inflicting a dreadful wound, from the ear to the mouth, which the surgeon stated would have resulted fatally had it been one-sixteenth of an inch deeper, was found guilty and sent to State Prison for three years.... Madalena Pinkerville was found guilty of keeping a disorderly house, in the Fourteenth Ward, and remanded for sentence.... John Benson, jointly indicted with James Brennan and John Sutton, who have already been tried and convicted for assaulting Edward Mathews, at Jones' Wood, on the night of the 4th September, and robbing him of $25, was found guilty and sent to State Prison for five years. Thos. McBride pleaded guilty to an assault, with intent to do bodily harm. Two years and six months in State Prison.... Joseph Miller, colored, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year and six months.... Jeremiah Carroll pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Two years and six months in State Prison.... William Meyer pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

THE NEW OFFICIALS.

THE MEN WHO ARE TO RECEIVE APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE NEW REGIME.

Prospective changes in the Sheriff's and County Clerk's offices awaken great interest among the hordes of Tammany office-seekers hungry for the "loaves and fishes." The newly-elected County Clerk is sick, and thus escapes the importunities which, to a man who has much political patronage to bestow, are so destructive of peace of mind. To those with whom he has talked upon the subject, he has averred that he has not yet determined what he will do, and that he will probably do nothing until he enters upon the duties of his office. They who profess to know him well say that he will make an entirely "new deal," and sweep the majority of the old incumbents out of office. While the proposed action of the new County Clerk is thus involved in doubt, the new Sheriff has nearly finished making up his slate. He is assisted in the work by the Tammany Committee on Organization. Gen. Spinola is constantly by his side, and "Boss" Kelly and John Morrissey make suggestions. Mr. Conner was "interviewed" yesterday on the subject of the official appointments he intended to make, but declined to give any explicit information until later in the week. He assigned as a reason for his reticence that he had not fully decided on the claims of everybody who had made applications for positions, and until he had he did not wish to make public the names of the persons he had chosen. He desired to correct, he said, an erroneous statement made in one of the papers to the effect that he had no choice in making appointments, that they were all made by the Tammany General Committee irrespective of his wishes. The committee, he explained, sent him the names of candidates for appointment, but he was at liberty to reject any of them if he thought proper. Although Mr. Conner refused to give any further information, inquiries were made in other directions, and it was averred by trustworthy individuals that the following-named persons would be appointed to office: Under Sheriff, John T. Cummings; Order-of-Arrest Sheriff, Major Wm. H. Quincy; Warden of the County Jail, Wm. Dunham; Deputy Sheriff Marine Court, Wm. H. Burns; Deputy Sheriff in charge of Sing Sing prisoners, Ex-Alderman Thos. McSpedon; Deputy Sheriffs, (to levy executions,) Wm. H. Carrol, Wm. H. Shields, Wm. Baird, Jas. Carraher, Martin J. Keese, Dederick Gale, Bernard Galligan, Thos. Shields, Michael McNally, Wm. T. McGrath, Jno. Tyler Kelly, Wm. Henry, and Henry New.

John T. Cummings, who is to be Under Sheriff, vice Joel Stevens, is about forty years old, has served under Ex-Sheriffs Kelly and O'Brien, and is now acting as the librarian of the College of New-York. Mr. Cummings is an active Tammany politician in the Seventh Ward, and is a warm personal friend of Mr. Kelly, and has attended to such business of the Ex-Sheriff as was left unfinished when his term of office expired.

Major Wm. H. Quincy, Order-of-Arrest Sheriff, vice Judson Jarvis, is about forty-five years old, and is a Southerner, who has resided in New-York for about four years. He was a Major in the Confederate Army, and, becoming reconstructed under Tammany auspices, has become potential in the Twentieth Assembly District Tammany Committee, of which Mr. Conner is Chairman.

Wm. Dunham, to be appointed Warden of the Ludlow Street Prison, is a man about forty-eight years old, and a Long Branch property-owner. Though not in active business now he was formerly in partnership with his brother in a machine-shop, was a Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Kelly, and was once a school officer.

Wm. H. Burns, aged thirty-eight years, Deputy Sheriff in the Marine Court, was some years ago in the Police Department, and became a Sergeant. He is the President of the Brennan Central Organization, and is now a Deputy Sheriff.

Wm. H. Shields, a young man, served under Sheriff O'Brien as a Deputy Sheriff, and is now one of Sheriff Brennan's deputies. He has hitherto had the custody of prisoners sent to Sing Sing, and has become famous recently as the custodian of Boss Tweed, until the latter was transferred to the Penitentiary.

Thomas McSpedon, who is to fill the office formerly held by Deputy Sheriff Shields, is about fifty years old, and is a well-known Democratic politician. He has been an Alderman in this City, and was a Fire Marshal under the old régime.

Martin J. Keese is a Sixth Ward politician, having considerable influence among the voters of that locality. He was until recently a Deputy Sheriff in the Order-of-Arrest Department of the Sheriff's office. Dederick Gale, now a Deputy Sheriff in the same department, is a politician of some influence in the Seventh and Tenth Wards, and a brother of Edward Gale, of the Tammany Committee on Organization. Wm. H. Carroll, now a Deputy Sheriff, is a politician of the Ninth Ward, and was an official in the Bureau of Permits under Mayor Hall. James Carraher was an Inspector of Weights and Measures under Mayor Hall. Wm. Baird and Bernard Galligan are now Deputy Sheriffs. Thos. Shields is a liquor dealer in the Seventh Ward. Michael McNally is a coal-dealer and politician of the Eighteenth Ward. William T. McGrath is a liquor-dealer. John Tyler Kelly, a young man, was a member of the Assembly from this County two years ago. Wm. Henry is a carriage-builder, and Henry New is a German and a real estate agent.

The two latter are from Mr. Conner's district, the Twentieth Assembly. Of those named, Quincy, Burns, Carrol, Carraher, Keese, Dunham, Gale, McSpedon, Shields, McNally, and Kelly are members of the General Committee. It has been generally understood among the Tammanyites that all appointments were to be obtained entirely through the General Committee, and that the various District Committees were to have the privilege of selecting candidates from their districts. It was complained, yesterday, that this rule had been set aside in some instances, and favorites of Boss Kelly and other leaders given the preference.

THE NATION'S WARDS.

FREE AND HONORABLE GRAVES FOR POOR VETERANS—WORK OF THE LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

It will be remembered that Congress during its last session passed a bill providing places of burial for honorably-discharged soldiers, free of charge, in national cemeteries throughout the country. The Ladies' Union Relief Association, of this City, of which Mrs. John A. Kennedy, wife of the deceased Ex-Superintendent of Police, is President, was chiefly instrumental in calling the attention of Congress to the justice of the measure, reminding that body that the soldiers of the war of the Union are the nation's wards, that many of them were dying yearly from diseases engendered by hardship and exposure in the cause of their country, frequently in extreme poverty, and that their last resting-place was a nameless grave in a Potter's field. Mr. G. S. McWatters, the almoner of the association, was deputed by the ladies to go to Washington and make the proper appeal on their behalf for the soldiers, and they were delighted with the result of their effort, which was readily seconded by every one who gave any thought to the subject. The National Cemetery for the District of New-York, a portion of the Cypress Hills Cemetery, is governed by the rules of the company owning that cemetery. These rules require a fee of $5 for opening and closing all graves. The association petitioned the cemetery company to set aside this rule in the case of honorably discharged poor soldiers, and the Board of Managers, in answer to the petition, resolved that no fee for interments in such cases should be exacted. The ladies have also secured the co-operation of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in their undertaking, and whenever it is deemed necessary the bodies of poor and friendless soldiers will be conveyed to the National Cemetery free of charge by the commission. Since the association has entirely completed its arrangements for the free interment of veterans, John Fischer, a soldier who died recently at the Soldiers' Retreat, Ward's Island, has been interred under its auspices. The association is now as energetic in the prosecution of its chosen work as when it was first organized, and yesterday it dispatched Mr. McWatters to Washington to forward the claims of a large number of its clients, who are believed to be entitled to pensions from the Government.

DONATIONS SENT TO THE TIMES.

The following letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Children's Aid Society explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1873.

DEAR FRIEND: We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of a donation of $3 from F. L. T. and his two little brothers through THE NEW-YORK TIMES. They will please accept our cordial thanks for their kind and timely remembrance of the poor children whom we are trying to help to buy a nice Christmas dinner.

Yours truly, J. MACY, Assistant Secretary.

MASONIC ELECTION.

At the recent annual election the following gentlemen were elected officers of Architect Lodge, No. 519, F. and A. M., for the ensuing year: James Maxwell, Master; Peter Woolley, Senior Warden; Henry Reffe, Junior Warden; William A. Conklin, Secretary; John H. Buswell, Treasurer; Ruben H. Crombie, Senior Deacon; John W. England, Junior Deacon; George A. Williams and F. A. Kirker, Masters of Ceremonies; James McPhail, Chaplain; Carlo Mora, Organist.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600	Western Union	74	100	Rock Island	98¼
300	do......c.	74⅛	100	Union Pacific	30⅝
900	do	74⅛	200	do......s3.	30¼
1300	do	74¼	1000	do	30½
600	do	74⅛	800	do......c.	30⅜
500	do	74⅛	900	do	30⅝
500	do	74⅜	1500	do	30½
500	do......c.	74⅝	200	do......b3.	30⅝
800	do	74¼	700	do	30⅝
100	do	74⅛	800	do	30½
300	do......s3.	74	100	do......c.	30½
1400	Tol. & Wab.	51½	100	do......c.	30⅜
600	do	51⅝	200	do	30⅜
100	do......b3.	51⅝	600	do......s3.	30¼
600	do	51½	300	Ohio & Miss	30½
800	do......c.	51½	400	do......c.	30½
200	Pacific Mail	38½	800	do	30⅝
100	do	38⅝	100	do	30½
200	do	38½	200	St. Paul	40⅛
100	do	38⅝	100	do......b3.	40¼
100	do......c.	38½	200	do	40¼
100	do......b3.	38⅝	300	do	40⅜
100	do	38⅝	200	do	40½
100	N. Y. C. & Hud	95⅞	200	do......b3.	40¼
200	do	96	200	do	40¼
400	Lake Shore	76	500	do	40⅛
400	do......b3.	76⅛	400	C. C. & I. C.	27
200	do......c.	76	100	do......s3.	27
1200	do	76	700	do	27¼
600	do	76⅛	100	do......c.	27⅜
100	do	75⅞	1000	do	27½
100	North-western	55⅝	800	do	27¼
100	do	55½			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81. b. c. 116¼	$1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65....b. c. 115
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64....12. 116	20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67....12. 119¼
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 115½	3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N..b. c. 118½
5,000	do....b. c. 115⅝	2,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C. 113¼
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, c. b..b. c. 111½	5,000	U. S. 6s, Cur., 12. 113½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, o.	81	200	Cleve. & P. G.	84½
3,000	do	81¼	100	B., H. & E.....b. c.	2¼
10,000	N. Car. 6s, o.	25	100	St. L. & I. M.	51
10,000	N. Y. S. B. L., R.	103	100	Chi. & R. I....b. c.	98
1,000	Long D. bds	92	300	do	98⅛
10,000	Alb. & S. 1st	103½	590	do	98
2,000	L. S. div. bds	90	100	do......c.	98
3,000	L. Sh. con. c.	90	500	do......b30.	98½
5,000	C. P. G. bds	96½	100	do......c.	98⅞
10,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	77	100	Union Pac. b. c. s3.	30⅛
10,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	74	100	do......c.	30⅛
4,000	D., L. & W. c.	96	800	do	30⅛
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d	86¾	100	do......b3.	30¼
30,000	C. R. I. & P. 7s	105	700	do	30¼
10,000	T. & W. con. c.	75	1200	do	30½
1,000	Union P. 1st	85½	100	do	30¼
7,000	do	84⅞	700	do	30⅜
5,000	C., B. & Q. 8s	101	500	do......c.	30¼
1,000	N. Mo. 1st	84	200	do	30¼
15,000	C. & N. W. con.		200	do	30⅜
	coup. G. bds	90	3200	do	30½
5,000	do......b3.	90	200	do	30⅝
5,000	H. & St. J. 8s, c.	78¾	700	do......s3.	30½
1,000	Clev. & P. 2d	92	200	do......b3.	30⅝
4,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st,		100	do......c.	30½
	b3.	94	600	do	30½
1,000	St. L. & I. M. 2d	75	2800	do	30⅝
5,000	Mil. & St. P.		200	do......c.	30⅝
	7s, Gold	84½	100	Mor. & Essex	88¾
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st,		100	C. & N. W..b. c. s3.	55¼
	St. L. Div.	86¾	200	do	55¼
2,000	do	87	600	do	55⅛
10,000	Kan. Pac. 7s	65	100	do......b60.	55⅝
50	Mechanics' Bank	135	200	C. & N. W. Pf..b. c. c.	69¼
10	Fourth Nat. Bk.	100	200	do......b30.	69⅝
5	Ger. Am. Bank	90	200	do	69
100	Consol. Coal..b. c.	49¼	50	do......s3.	69½
900	Western U...b. c.	74	800	T., W. & W..b. c.	51⅝
1100	do	73⅞	800	do	51½
800	do	74	100	do......c.	51½
100	do	74⅛	200	do......c.	51⅝
50	do	74	100	do......s3.	51⅝
200	do......c.	74	800	do	51¾
1200	do	74⅛	300	do	51⅝
700	do	74¼	400	do......s3.	51½
1100	do	74⅜	600	do	51½
400	do	74¼	1000	do	51⅝
100	Pac. M...b. c..s3.	38½	100	St. L., K. C. & N.	
100	do	38⅝		Pf......b. c.	30⅜
400	do	38½	100	do	30¼
100	do......c.	38½	100	do......s3.	30
20	do	39	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	122
300	do......s3.	38½	200	Alt. & T. H..b. c.	10
200	do	38⅝	100	Mil. & St. P.	40⅛
100	do......b3.	38¾	100	do	40
500	do	38¾	50	do......b. c.	40
10	do	39	600	do	40⅛
100	do......s3.	38⅝	100	do......c.	40⅛
400	N.Y.C. & H.b. c..s3.	95¾	200	do......b3.	40⅜
50	do	95⅞	100	do......c.	40¼
100	do	95¾	1200	do	40⅜
200	do	95⅞	100	do......c.	40½
200	Harlem......b. c.	122	200	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	
100	Mich. Cen....b. c.	75		b. c......s3.	63
200	Erie......b. c.	44½	800	Ohio & M....b. c.	30⅛
400	L. Sh. & M. S..b. c.	76⅞	100	do......s3.	30⅛
800	do	76	300	do......s3.	30⅜
10	do	75⅛	200	do	30½
100	do	75⅞	700	Ohio & M. Sc. b. c.	80
500	do......b3.	76	400	C., C. & I. C. b. c. s3.	27¼
400	do	76	300	do	27⅜
200	do......c.	76	50	do	27¼
300	do......c.	76⅛	800	do......c.	27⅜
200	do......b3.	76¼	100	At. & P. Pf. b. c. c.	10½
200	do......s3.	76½	200	do	10¼
100	do	76¼	200	H. & S. J..b. c. b3.	27

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100	Western Union	74⅛	200	Lake Shore....s3.	76¼
200	do......c.	74	100	do......c.	76⅛
400	do	74	200	do	76¼
300	do	74⅛	100	do......s3.	76⅛
300	do	74¼	100	do	75⅞
400	do	74⅝	100	do	76¼
800	do	74½	2300	Union Pacific	30¾
100	do......c.	74½	100	do......s3.	30¾
100	do......s3.	74⅝	100	do......s3.	30⅝
600	do	74⅝	300	do	30⅝
200	do	74½	900	do	30½
300	do	74¼	100	Panama	96½
200	Pacific Mail	38¾	100	N. West......b60.	55⅜
100	do......s3.	38¾	100	St. Paul	40¼
200	N. Y. C. & Hud..c.	95⅞	100	do	40⅜
100	do......c.	95¾	100	Rock Island	98¼
100	Ohio & Miss	30½	100	Tol. & Wab	51⅝
100	Han. & St. Jo. b3.	27	100	do	51½
100	C., C. & I. C.	27½	200	do	51⅝
300	do	27¼	100	do......b15.	51¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N. 118¼	$6,000	U.S. 5-20 C. '67. 119⅛
31,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67. 119¼	10,000	U. S. 5s, C., '81. 113

SECOND BOARD—1. P M.

$2,000	Mo. St. 6s	93	100	L.S. & M. S. b. c. c.	76⅛
1,000	do	93¼	100	do	76⅛
1,000	do	93	100	do......b3.	76¼
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	84¾	100	T., W. & W. b. c. b3.	51½
1,000	do	85	100	do	51⅝
1,000	W. U. T. B. b. c.	92	100	U. Pac....b. c. b3.	30¾
1,000	do	92½	600	do	30½
5,000	Mo. & Ks. 2d	100	10	do	30
10,000	M. S. S. F. Bds	100¾	100	do	30⅝
1,000	do......b. c.	100½	800	do	30½
100	Am. Ex. Bank	106	200	do......c.	30⅜
14	Bk. of Commerce	116	2100	do	30⅜
10	Ger. Am. Bank	90	1000	do	30½
1700	W. U. Tel...b. c.	74⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. b. c.	55¼
100	do......b3.	74½	50	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. s3.	69½
700	do	74½	300	M. & St. Paul, b. c.	40¼
200	do......c.	74½	68	Del., L. & W. b. c.	101¾
900	do	74⅝	100	Chi. & Alton	102
5	Wells-Fargo Ex.	74	30	Morris & Essex	89
200	Harlem......b. c.	122	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	
10	Mich. Cen.	75½		b. c......b3.	122
300	C. C. & Ind. C.		700	O. & M. Sc...b. c.	80
	b. c......s3.	27¼	100	A. & T. H....b. c.	10¼
300	Pac. M. S. Co. b. c.	38½	100	H. & St. J....b. c.	27¼

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$70,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,		500	Union Pacific	30⅝
	'67	119¼	100	do......c.	30½
2,000	U. P. Incomes	73⅞	400	do	30⅝
400	Pacific Mail	38½	100	do......b3.	30⅝
200	do......s3.	38½	800	do......s3.	30½
100	do	38⅝	1300	do	30⅜
100	do	38½	1400	do	30¼
200	do	38¼	700	do	30⅛
200	do	38⅝	800	do......s3.	30⅛
1200	Western Union	74⅝	400	do......b3.	30¼
300	do	74½	200	do	30¼
400	do......s3.	74⅜	600	North-western	55½
1900	do	74⅜	200	do	55
500	do......b60.	75	200	do	55⅛
2400	do	74¼	300	N. West. Pf.	69½
800	do	74⅛	200	Ohio & Miss	30⅜
100	Atlantic Mail	¼	500	do	30¼
100	N. Y. C. & Hud	95⅝	200	do	30⅛
10	Erie	45	300	Tol. & Wab	51½
100	Lake Shore	76¼	500	do	51¼
100	do	76⅛	300	do	51⅛
100	do	76¼	300	do......s3.	51
600	do	75⅞	1000	do	51
400	Del., L. & W.	102	100	do	50⅞
100	St. Paul	40⅜	600	do	50⅝
100	do......s3.	40⅝	400	do	50⅝
400	do	40⅛	200	do......s3.	50½
900	do	40⅛	200	do	50⅝
300	do......s3.	40	200	do	50⅜
100	do	39⅞	100	Han. & St. Jo.	26¾
100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	34½	100	C., C. & I. C.	27⅜
100	St. Paul Pf.	63⅜	100	do	27¼
100	do	63¼	300	do	27⅛

THURSDAY, Dec. 18—P. M.

There is nothing very brilliant in the Wall Street markets to-day. The Gold Room has fallen to 111⅜@111¼ ⅌ cent., and the speculation at the higher figures early in the week on the supposed deficiences of the Treasury is, thus far, not a paying one. There was really nothing in the stories from Washington to justify 112½@113 ⅌ cent. for Gold, for whatever may prove to be the wants of the Treasury later in the season, they will not relate to its Gold balances, which are more than equal to all demands, including the Principal of the Loan of 1858-74, if any part of this should be wanted in Gold in place of the New 5 ⅌ cents of 1881. The Treasury now holds $12,000,000 more Gold than last New Year, and the Interest payments not quite so large. After the January Interest payments, which will be substantially over after the first week or ten days, the Customs receipts will run ahead of the disbursements, and there is not the slightest chance of a Gold deficiency in the Treasury, under any probable falling off in the revenues. The Currency disbursements will probably require further drafts upon the Greenback reserve for a week or two to come. But the hope is that the Internal revenues will improve before the close of the Winter. We do not share in the apprehension of large Currency deficiencies in the Treasury, and it is well to say so now, as Congress is evidently averse to imposing new taxes before the estimates of expenditure are scaled down and the reserve of Greenbacks is found to be inadequate to meet the deficiencies growing out of the temporary check to the revenues from the effects of the recent panic.

The Gold Room people are paying 7 ⅌ cent. for Money, (Currency,) to carry over their Gold balances, and the Stock Brokers occasionally pay a small bonus over this rate on the fancy (or non-dividend) Stocks, in which they have been speculating of late, on a scale quite as large as before the September explosion. At the Exchange to-day the volume of business on the Share list was not so large as on Tuesday or Wednesday, while it is notable that rather more is doing in the Railroad Mortgages, though in moderate investment lots. The Public Funds of the United States of the Coupon class are slightly affected by the fall in Gold, and the comparative dullness of the Exchange, although the latter is a small fraction better than yesterday—Sixty days' London, 108⅞@109 ⅌ cent.

Closing Quotations—Dec. 18.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	113½	113
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119¾	119¼
American Gold	111½	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	109
New-York Central and Hudson	96	95½
Chicago and Rock Island	98⅜	98
Pacific Mail	38⅜	38¾
St. Paul Common	40⅜	39⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅜	30½
Western Union	74⅛	74¼
Erie	44⅛	44¼
Union Pacific	30⅞	30¼
Lake Shore	76⅛	75⅞
Toledo and Wabash	51⅜	50⅝
Harlem	121⅜	121½
North-west	55⅛	54⅞
North-west Preferred	69⅛	69⅜
C., C. & Indiana Central	27⅛	26⅞
Adams Express	91¼	91¼
U. S. Express	67½	67¼
Wells-Fargo Express	71¼	71½
American Express	57⅛	57
Delaware and Lackawanna	102⅞	101⅞
Central New-Jersey	100¼	100½
Panama	96½	96
St. Paul Preferred	63½	63¼

The Sub-Treasury received $269,000 in Gold for Customs, yesterday, and $206,000 to-day.

The speculation in Stocks was not spirited today on either side of the account. Prices are dull and generally ½@¾ ⅌ cent. lower on the Railroads, as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday, without any very decided purpose evinced, as yet, to bear the market. The heaviest pressure to sell to-day was on Union Pacific and (at the early Board) Toledo and Wabash and St. Paul Common. On the Dividend Stocks the prices were weak on New-York Central and Rock Island, and the demand weak for New-Jersey Central and Delaware and Lackawanna. At the very close of the day the Brokers reported the general market dull, and the quotations are about as follows, compared with Wednesday night:

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

Tenn. 6s, old	81	Mo. 6s	93
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	81	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Is.	90
Va. 6s, old	36	Mo. 6s, Asylum or U.	88
Va. 6s, new bonds	40	Conn. 6s	100
Va. 6s, Consol. Bds	50¼	R. I. 6s	100
Va. 6s, Def. Bds	9½	Texas 10s of '76	85
Ga. 6s	73	Ky. 6s	100
Ga. 7s, new bonds	85	Indiana 5s	102
N. C. 6s, old	20	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	102½
N. C., N.C.R.Co. Cou.	35	N. Y. Coup. B. L.	106½
N.C., N.C.R.Co. x Cou.	25	N. Y. 6s, C. L. '74	105
N. C. Fund. Act, '66.	17	N. Y. 6s, C. L. '75	105
N. C. Fund. Act, '68.	16	N. Y. 6s, C. L. '77	105
N. C. Special Tax	10	N. Y. 6s, C. L. '78	105
S. C. 6s	24	N. Y. 5s, C. L. '74	105
S. C., Jan. & July	10¾	N.Y. 6s, C.L., gold, '87	110

And the following for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	H. & St. J. L. G.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	87½	H. & St. J. 8s, conv.	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	85	D., L. & W. 7s, conv.	95½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	94⅛
N. Y. C. 7s, conv. '76	102	Tol. & Wab 2d	86¾
Erie 1st, Ext.	100½	Tol. & W. con. conv.	75
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	93	Gt. West. 2d, '93	79
Erie 5th 7s, 1888	91½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	83
Long Dock Bonds	92	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	87	C., R. I. & Pac.	105
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '75	100	Morris & Essex 1st	104
Har. C. M. & B. F. 6s.	98	Morris & Essex 2d	99½
Alb. & Sus. 1st Bs	103	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	104
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bs	95½	P., F. W. & C. 1st	105
M. C. Con. 7s, 1902	92	P., F. W. & C. 2d	100⅛
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st	109½	P., F. W. & C. 3d	94
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.	94½	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	97
M. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ c.	100⅝	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	87
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	102¼	Chic. & Alt. S. F.	98
Cleve. & Tol. new bs.	94	Chic. & Alt. 1st	103¼
C., P. & A., old bs	90⅞	Chic. & Alt. Inc.	90
C., P. & A., new bs	91	Ohio & Miss. Con. S.F.	90
Det., M. & Tol. Bs	96½	Ohio & Miss. Con.	90
Buf. & Erie, new bs	91	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	78¼
Lake Shore Div. Bs	90	Dub. & S. City 1st	75
Lake S. Con. reg. bs.	92¼	St. L. & I. M. 1st	93⅞
Pac. 7s. g'd by Mo.	98	St. L. & I. M. 2d	74⅞
Cen. Pac. Gold Bs	96¼	M. & S. P. 1st 8s, P.D.	106¼
Cen. Pac. St. Aid Bs.	100¼	M. & S. P. 1st 7 3-10 P.D	93½
Western Pac. Bs	84	M. & St. P. 7s, G.R.D.	84
Union Pac. 1st Bs	85⅛	M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	90
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	76½	M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75	101⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d	80
A. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	70	Chic. & Mil. 1st	93
North Mo. 1st	82½	Col., C. & I. 1st	84
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100¼	Col., C. & I. 2d	65
C. & N. W. Int. Bs	93	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	67
C. & N. W. Con. Bs	88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Chic. & N. W. 1st	99	B., H. & E. 1st	27
C. & N. W. coup. G. Bs.	79½	B., H. & E., Guart'd.	32
Iowa Midland 1st 8s.	82	B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g.	52

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	116⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	118¼
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	120	5-20 reg., '67	115¾
5-20 reg., '62	114	5-20 coup., '67	119¼
5-20 coup., '62	115¼	5-20 reg., '68	113¾
Called Bonds, '62	111½	5-20 coup., '68	118½
5-20 reg., '64	115	10-40 reg.	111½
5-20 coup., '64	116	10-40 coup.	112
5-20 reg., '65	115½	5s coup., '81	113
5-20 coup., '65	116½	6s Currency	113½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114¾		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 18.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	95	95¼
City 6s, new	111½	111¾
Camden and Amboy	118	119
Pennsylvania Central	91½	91¾
Reading	110¾	111
Lehigh Valley	58¼	58½
Catawissa Preferred	42	43
Philadelphia and Erie	19½	About
Lehigh Navigation	36¼	36⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	88¼

Messrs. Hobson, Hurtado & Co., No. 52 Wall street, advertise to pay the January Coupons on the Chilian-Peruvian Bonds, joint issue, 7 ⅌ cents. Gold.

The January Interest on the Houston and Texas Central Bonds is advertised to be paid by the City Bank.

The Reading Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable Jan. 26. The transfers close Dec. 31.

The Rome and Watertown Road will pay a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ⅌ cent.*, at the City Bank, Jan. 15. Transfers close Dec. 27.

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. will pay the January Coupons of the Buffalo Branch of the Erie Road.

The January Coupons of the Buffalo and Bradford, Newburg and New-York, and Patterson and Newark leased lines, and of the Jefferson Car Company, will be paid at the Erie Office, Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street.

The Oriental Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Six ⅌ cent.*, Jan. 2.

In our Bank Table day before yesterday, $8,046,600 was misprinted in the Deposit line of the Phenix Bank, Dec. 6, for $3,046,600.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE, MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company
No. 70 Cedar st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm. Wheat unsettled; closed firm; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 17; No. 2 do., $1 14¼, spot; $1 15⅞ January; $1 18¼ February; No. 3 Spring, $1 11; Rejected, $1 03½@$1 04. Corn steady at 53¼c.@53½c. cash; 53¼c.@53c. January; 53¾c.@54c. February; Old Rejected, 51c.@51½c.; New do., 48c.@49c. Oats advanced and in fair demand, at 37½c.@38c. for No. 2; Rejected, 35c.@35½c. Rye dull and drooping, at 75c.@75½c. for No. 2. Barley dull and lower, at $1 33 for No. 2 Fall; No. 3 Spring steady at $1 04@$1 05. Provisions opened quiet; closed firmer. Pork sold at $14 25, spot; $14 40, January; $14 85@$14 90, February. Lard in fair demand and advanced at $8 30, spot; $8 37½ bid January; $8 70 February. Bulk Meats in good demand; sales of partly cured Shoulders, loose, at 5c.; Short Rib Middles, 6⅝c.@6¾c., packed, lots ¼c. higher. Green Meats quiet but firm; sales of Shoulders at 4¾c.; Hams, 7¾c.@8½c., for 16 to 15 lbs. average. Dressed Hogs firm and in fair demand, at $5 75 bid for choice frozen. Whisky firm at 96c.@97c. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 130,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, and 15,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, and 6,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—Flour—Demand good at full prices, especially for low and medium grades. Wheat active and higher; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 22 for car lots; No. 3 Fall, $1 42@$1 43 for round lots; $1 45 for car lots; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 70@$1 72. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; sales of new Mixed at 54c.@55c., at east side, on track, and in elevator. Oats dull and lower at 40c.@40½c. for No. 2, at east side, on track; 42c. in elevator. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye easier at 87c. Whisky steady at 95c. Pork lower at $14@$14 25. Dry-salted Meats held firmly; little demand; loose Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Hams, 8c.; packed lots ¼c. higher. Bacon firm at 7½c. for Shoulders; 9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9½c. for Clear Sides. Green Meats—No sales; held at 5c. for Shoulders; 6¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7c. for Clear Sides. Lard nominally 8c. Hogs stronger at $4 60@$4 90; bulk of sales at $4 70@$4 80. Cattle firmer. Through Texans, $1 75@$2 75; Wintered do., $2 25@$3 75; good to extra, $4@$5 75. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 14,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat firm and scarce; sales of sample lots at $1 40@$1 48. Corn easier; sales of New Ear at 51c.@54c.; Old Ear firm at 42c.@50c. Barley dull at $1 20@$1 50. [illegible] and Shelled, 58c. Rye firm and scarce at 95c.@96c. Oats firm steady. Provisions quiet. Pork quiet; held at $15. Lard quiet; sales of Steam at 8¼c.; Kettle, 8½c. Bulk Meats quiet; light sales; asking 5¼c. for Shoulders; 6¾c. for Clear Rib sides; 7c. for Clear Sides; sales of 100,000 lbs. Clear Rib Sides at 7⅛c., seller March. Bacon quiet and steady at 7c. for Shoulders; 7¾c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Green Meats quiet; concessions would have to be made to sell; held at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 6½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6¾c. for Clear Sides. Hams, 7¾c.@8¼c. Hogs—Buyers and sellers apart; light sales at a range of $4 60@$5. Whisky easier; not quotably lower; sales at 95c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—8,500 bbls. Flour, 28,950 bushels Wheat, 19,200 bushels Corn, 15,500 bushels Oats, 9,920 bushels Barley, 800 bushels Rye. Exports—158,014 bushels Wheat, 27,600 bushels Corn, 40,800 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Barley, 800 bushels Rye. Flour quiet; Western-ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber Winter, $8@$8 50; White Winter, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull and nominal; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 45; do. No. 2 do., $1 40; Red Winter, $1 55; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn easier; sales of 28,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 66½c.@67c. Oats steady; No. 2 Western held at 48c.@50c. Barley firm; Western, $1 60; Canada, $1 60@$1 65; Two-rowed State, $1 25; Four-rowed State, $1 40. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—Flour firm; Howard Street Superfine, $5 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$6; do. Extra, $7@$9 50; do. Family, $8 75@$10 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$6; do. Extra, $6@$7 75; do. Family, $7 25@$8 75. Wheat steady; Choice Amber, $1 85; Good to Prime Red, $1 70@$1 83; Pennsylvania do., $1 65@$1 72. Corn firm for Southern and light supply; White Southern, damp, 65c.@70c.; dry, 71c.@72c.; Yellow do., 68c.@70c.; Mixed Western weaker at 76c. Oats quiet; Southern, 49c.@51c.; Western Mixed, 48c.@50c.; do. White, 49c.@51c. Rye firmer at 88c.@93c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet, easy, and unchanged. Western Butter active and strong; Good to Choice Rolls and Tubs, 25c.@30c. Coffee very firm; Fair to Prime Rio, cargoes, 23c.@26½c. Whisky active and firm at $1 00.

OSWEGO, Dec. 18.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,700 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of 1,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 90; 1,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55. Corn firmer but quiet; sales of car lots of High Mixed at 75c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 63@$1 65. Corn-meal higher; Bolted, $1 60; Unbolted, $1 55, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Ship-stuffs, $21; Middling, $23@$24 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 18.—Flour—Advancing tendency; low grades active at $5 75@$6 75 for Extra Family. Corn steady and in good demand at 50c.@55c. for new Shelled. Oats in demand at 45c.@50c. Rye firm at 90c. Pork steady; nominally $15 50. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand at 5¼c.@6c. for Shoulders; 7c.@7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¼c.@7½c. for Clear Sides. Green Meats nominally 5¼c.@5¾c. for Shoulders; 6¼c.@6¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6¾c.@7c. for Clear Sides. Lard quiet at 9¼c.@10½c. for Leaf; 8c.@8¼c. for Steam. Bacon nominal. Live Hogs quiet and weak at $4 75@$5; some lots held higher. Whisky firm.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 1 at $1 17½; No. 2, $1 14¼, cash; $1 15 January, $1 17½, February. Oats steady at 37c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 64c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye quiet and weak at 75c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal at $1 38 for No. 2 Spring. Provisions quiet. Pork sold at $14@$14 25. Hams, in pickle, sold at 9c.@9½c. Dry-salted Meats—Sales of Shoulders, at 5c., loose; 5¼c., boxed. Lard steady at 8¼c. for Steam, 8½c. for Kettle. Hogs sold at $4 75@$5 75. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 103,000 bushels Wheat, and 3,000 Hogs. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour and 43,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—Corn dull and lower at 75c. Oats sold at 53c.@55c. Bran dull at 97½c. Hay dull at $20 for Prime; $23 for Choice. Sugar—Sales of Inferior at 4c.@4½c.; Common, 5c.@5½c.; Low Fair, 6c.@6½c.; Good Fair, 6¾c.@7c.; Fully Fair, 7c.@7½c.; Prime to Choice, 7¾c.@8c. Molasses dull and lower; sales of Common and Centrifugal at 35c.@44c.; Fair, 47c.@48c.; Prime to choice, 55c.@62c. Whisky—Supply light; market bare of choice Cincinnati; sales of ordinary Western at 95c.; Louisiana, $1. Gold, 111¼@111⅜. Currency, ⅛@⅜ premium for checks. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅛ discount for checks; Sterling Bank Drafts, 120⅛ for checks.

TOLEDO, Dec. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; sales of No. 2 White Wabash at $1 62; No. 3 do. do., $1 51; Amber Michigan, January, $1 51. Corn firm and in fair demand, at 58½c. for High Mixed, January; 59½c.@60c., February; 61c., March; Low Mixed, 57c.; New, 56c. Oats dull and unchanged. Clover-seeds sold at $5 40@$5 45. Dressed Hogs—Large sales at $5 75. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, and 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Groceries dull and unchanged. Petroleum steady; Crude, 9½c.; Refined, 13¼c. on the spot and all month. Flour scarce and firm; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 50; State, Ohio and Indiana Extra Family, $7 50@$8 25. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 60; Amber, $1 65@$1 68; White, $1 80. Rye—State, 96c. Corn—Old stock scarce; sales at 77c.@79c.; new, 66c.@68c.; both Yellow and old Mixed Western, 77c.@78c. Oats firm; White, 56c.@59c.; Mixed, 53c.@54½c. Whisky, $1 05.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; holders anxious to sell at 72c. Oats firm and scarce at 54c.@55c. Bulk Meats dull and drooping; sales of Shoulders at 5¾c.@6c.; Sides, 6¾c.@7¼c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 18.—Wheat dull and unchanged at $1 60 for No. 1 Red; $1 48@$1 49 for No. 2 do. Corn 1c. lower; sales of Old at 62c.@63c.; New, 59c. Oats steady at 48c. for No. 1 State; 46c. for No. 2. Petroleum quiet and steady.

DETROIT, Dec. 18.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $7 75@$8 10. Wheat active and higher at $1 65 for Extra; $1 58½ for No. 1 White; $1 46 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 60c. Oats in fair demand at 41c. Hogs sold at $5 90. Clover-seed sold at $5 30.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Wheat quiet. Rye steady but quiet. Corn firm and dull. Oats active; sales of eight cars No. 2 State at 54c.; four cars No. 1 do. at the same figure. Barley dull. Malt steady.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 18.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 39c. Rosin dull and no sales. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard, $2 98 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $2 10.

THE POOR CHILDREN.

LETTERS TO THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

BRASHER FALLS, Dec. 13, 1873.

DEAR SIR: My mother received a letter from you asking aid for the poor children's Christmas dinner. I am a little boy nine years old. I want to send $1 to give some poor child a warm dinner for a month.

W. E. B.

TABERY, Oneida County, Dec. 15, 1873.

DEAR SIR: It is pretty hard times up here among the hills, but I must help the poor children a little. Please find inclosed $1. Yours, truly, A. S.

COVENTRY, Conn., December.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find one dollar to help give pleasure or comfort to some poor child on Christmas Day. My own children can better do without their usual toys than that others should go hungry. I wish it was in my power to increase it a hundred fold. May God put it into the hearts of others to give of their abundance, and bless you in your labors of love.

M. R. W.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My two little brothers and myself have been saving our money to buy Christmas presents. We have little banks to keep our money in, and we each send $1 to help along to get the poor little girls and boys a nice Christmas dinner. And we wish them a merry Christmas and a happy New-Year, and plenty of nice things.

F. L. T.

HARLEM, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I send you the money which I would have had at Christmas to help the poor children in your care. I want to feel that some other little girl, as well as myself, will have a pleasant holiday. Please let me know that you have received it. Inclosing $1.

MARY F.

EAST FIFTY-FIRST STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 12, 1873.

WEST ALEXANDER, Dec. 12, 1873.

Children's Aid Society:

Inclosed find one dollar, to be expended in making one of those destitute little devils happy.

Yours, &c., JNO. McC.

P. S.—Not being connected with any Church or Sunday-school, I can't do you the favor. J. Mc.

WEST ALEXANDER, Dallas, West Va., Dec. 12, 1873.

This above-named friend of mine showed me the paper you sent him. I will inclose one dollar to get a dish of soup to make some child grin. I don't want to make any devil happy, small or large one.

W. E.

THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The newspapers of the South are publishing a circular signed by Wade Hampton, in which he says that he has been appointed general agent of the Southern Historical Society to gather the scattered material for the proposed "Southern" history of the war of the rebellion. He announces that the domicile of the parent society has been established in Richmond, and that it has been arranged that all records collected shall be regularly published in the *Southern Magazine*, of Baltimore. He appeals to the Southerners to aid him by contributing funds, furnishing documents, &c., and says: "This task appeals so strongly to my patriotism, and seems so vital to the welfare, the safety, the honor of the South, that I have accepted it, in the hope that though my efforts to accomplish it may fall far short of the success the work itself deserves, they will not be totally unavailing. In this hope I appeal to every man, and to every woman of the South, who has a pride in our past glory or our future honor; who wishes to place upon the record for all time to come the vindication of our people; who desires to see the whole truth laid before the august tribunal of history; who cherishes amid all these evil times love and reverence for our heroic dead, or who hopes that our children shall not denounce their fathers as rebels and traitors, to aid this sacred work."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, Dec. 18.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Friday, Dec. 19, 1873: Nos. [illegible], 155, 137, 49, 73, 97, 191, 192, 172, 14.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Ingraham, J.—60, The People, &c., Jennings vs. Brennan; 61, The People, &c., McCabe, vs. Green; 65, In the matter, &c., Puttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company vs. The Board of Apportionment; 69, The People, &c., Fletcher et al. vs. The Board of Apportionment; 71, The People, &c., Tracy vs. Green; 79, In re of Hogan; 80, In re of Russell; 81, In the matter, &c., [illegible]; 83, In re of [illegible]; 85, In the matter, &c., Schoenborn; 99, Osgood et al., Receiver, vs. Neptune Steam-ship Company; 101, Birdsall vs. Birdsall; 103, In the matter, &c., [illegible] Insurance Company; 108, —— vs. ——; 110, Park vs. Musgrove et al.; 111, New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Conklin et al.; 168, In the matter, &c., Offermann; 173, Ranson vs. Harding; 180, Simpson et al. vs. Adams et al.; 183, Shepherd vs. Shepherd; 187, In the matter, &c., New-York C. C. K. and M. E. of Methodist Episcopal Church; 190, Halleck vs. Burhaine; 195, Lorrillard vs. Morgan et al.; 198, Farnham vs. Hamilton.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Adjourned Term—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Short Causes.—3162, Garthe vs. Goldstein; 3228, First National Bank of Tarrytown vs. Cornell; 1772, Schaefer et al. vs. Bacon et al.; 1458, Beer vs. Wier; 2900, Williams vs. Schaefer; 3012, Lee vs. Hurd et al.; 3024, Corry vs. Ackerman; 2666, Halsey vs. McKeon et al.; 2918, Hall vs. Harris et al.; 3120, Stiles vs. Ely et al.; 2750, Bebb vs. Seymour; 2944, Brown vs. Lane; 3000, Clelland vs. Gaffney; 3118, Strong as Receiver vs. New-York Laundry Manufacturing Company; 1764, McGibbon vs. Davidson; 2752, Union Trust Company vs. Whiton; 2824, Fleury vs. Hammond et al.; 2873, Marsh vs. Goldstein; 3034, Mutual Bank vs. Haley et al.; 3176, Levy vs. Lang; 3216, Mills et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2792, Daniels vs. Boyd; 2799, Halsey vs. Smith, &c.; 2812, Nordlinger vs. Hyde et al.; 2846, Pratt vs. Walker; [illegible] vs. Paine; 2928, Thompson et al. vs. Bayne; 2954, McIntosh et al. vs. Taylor, Jr., et al.; 3050, Butterfield et al. vs. Andrew; 3078, Seaman vs. Fisher et al.; [illegible], Dopsill vs. Decker et al.; 3202, [illegible] et al. vs. Smith et al.; 3220, Youmans vs. Hamilton, impleaded; 3242, Mackay et al. vs. Belding et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Demurrers—8, Foley vs. Palmer et al.; 10, Kipp et al. vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 6, West vs. Foster, Jr., et al. Issues of Law and Fact—188, Knapp, as Receiver, &c., vs. Bonesteel et al.; 215, The Jefferson Car Company vs. The Erie Railroad Company; 217, Sininger vs. Sininger et al.; 143, Hall vs. Donnington; 145, Donnington vs. Donnington et al.; 163, Clark vs. Igelstrom et al.; 179, St. Patrick Mutual Alliance and Benevolent Association vs. St. Patrick Mutual Alliance Association et al.; 194, Catlin, as Executor, &c., vs. Browning et al.; 33, Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 52, Sperry vs. Hubbard; 51, State of Tennessee vs. Davis et al.; 171, Crocker vs. Thompson et al.; 181, Dickie vs. Dickie; [illegible]; 225, Frisling vs. Frisling; 227, Dankelspiel et al. vs. Franklin et al.; 229, Canda vs. Peterson; 231, Coddington vs. Aitken et al.; 233, Spies vs. Hillyer, impleaded, &c.; 237, Mather vs. Mather, Executrix, &c.; 13, Bronson vs. Bronson et al.; 22, Ritter vs. Boody; 38, In the matter, &c., Schell; 46, Reiske et al. vs. Merritt, Executrix; 54, Hastings, Receiver, vs. Drew et al.; 72, Potter vs. Coulter; 63, Munster vs. Seligman; 111, Brown vs. Davidson et al.; 211, Smith, an infant, vs. Minton et al.; 129, Cassedy et al. vs. Schodel et al.; 178, Pitman vs. Lynch et al.; 186, Kent vs. Marks et al.; 191, Wood vs. Early et al.; 196, Fellows vs. Smith et al.; 202, [illegible] vs. Hoy et al.; 123, Porter vs. Waring; 205, Worth vs. Lapham et al.; 175, Whiton et al. vs. Spring; 199, [illegible] vs. Goodman et al.; 239, Spears et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 319, Hamilton et al. vs. Hamilton et al.; 107, —— vs. ——; 122, Wright et al. vs. Wright, Administrator; 124, Sampson vs. Beer et al.; 195, Clark vs. Dracon; 203, [illegible], Receiver, vs. Mannering; 197, Simmons vs. Ketler; 224, Chandler vs. Paine et al.; 249, Boyle, Executrix, vs. Dixon et al.; 278, Phillips et al. vs. Cadlip; 243, ——.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Short Causes.—1146, Zimmer vs. Hogeman; 1373, Wing vs. Chase; 1275, Beck et al. vs. Bletzuhr et al.; 1082, Strauss vs. Doll; 1170, Rumbaum vs. Levy et al.; 1203, Mererberg vs. Godeke; 1147, Stanton vs. [illegible]; 1144, Donovan vs. Beach; 1310, [illegible]; 1090, Arnold et al. vs. Hyman et al.; 1237, [illegible] et al. vs. Muller; 1305, Marvin et al. vs. Cohen et al.; 1121, Atkinson vs. Robbins et al.; 1293, [illegible], President, vs. Goodman; 1358, [illegible]; 1353, Ayres et al. vs. Houghton et al.; 1387, Meyer et al. vs. Barnard et al.; 1352, Pirro vs. Halarie; 1391, Boyle vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Robinson, J.—13, Kiekeler vs. Thoele.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—2840, Comans vs. Goff; 1098, Guntzer vs. Walsh; 3621, Deigle vs. Blanchard; 2975, Robinson vs. Mathes et al.; 3047, Halsey et al. vs. Klemm et al.; 3399, Hecht vs. Deitrich; 2789, Sanchez vs. Casey; 3595, Hart vs. Lacoom; 2963, Holden et al. vs. Mittnacht; 2826, Wendell vs. Sarner et al.; 2333, Reeves vs. Dailey; 2883, Widmann vs. Freudenberger; 2519, West Side Bank vs. Newton; 2657, Crombie vs. Daly et al.; 2953, Goldstein et al. vs. Nathan; 3663, Maxwell vs. Palmer; 3701, Cushing vs. Bamford.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—3042, Mode vs. Haymann; 3760, Meyer vs. Hesse et al.; 3652, Breese et al. vs. Metzger; 3067, Farley vs. Feehan; 3075, Crear et al. vs. Dunn; 3087, Camp vs. Johnston; 3604, Tolmes vs. Hall; 3613, Turner et al. vs. Henderson; 3662, Kasschau vs. Hamel; 3816, Blumenthal vs. Wingert; 3875, Lowe vs. Strauss; 3869, Bunce vs. Davison; 3778, Bass vs. Seagrave et al.; 3938, Maas vs. Seagrave; 3669, McAdam vs. Baxter et al.; 3290, Wallach vs. Opper; 3703, Howells et al. vs. Day et al.; 3793, Gregg et al. vs. Day et al.; 3486, Ackerman vs. Stassel; 3840, Young vs. John.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—James Armstrong, robbery; Henry Simon, rape; William H. Lakes, felonious assault and battery; George Robertson, burglary; Wilhelm Jacobs, burglary; Ella Johnson, larceny and receiving stolen goods; John Motley, (two cases,) larceny and receiving stolen goods; George Weirney, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Mary Ann Watts, larceny and receiving stolen goods; George Flynn, grand larceny; Henry Smith, grand larceny; John Roberts, grand larceny; Tilly Seymour, grand larceny; William Walther, forgery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Ingraham.

Nassau Bank vs. Frizelle; Ostrander vs. Ostrander; Kieber vs. Bond; Baker vs. Harris; Hawkins vs. Burnham; motions granted.

Williams vs. Williams; reference ordered to ascertain a suitable sum for counsel fee and alimony.

Mossback vs. Mathes; motion granted for $125 to plaintiff and $50 to guardian.

Peutz vs. Hughes; motion denied; $10 costs.

Bernstein vs. Solomon; memorandum for counsel.

By Judge Fancher.

Wood vs. Dewney; memoranda.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Hawkins vs. Hawkins; see memoranda on Clerk's minutes.

Wessles vs. Garde; motion granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Backlan vs. Hardenbergh; order settled and signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Eckert vs. Smith; motion to place cause on special calendar for short causes denied without costs.

Sherwood vs. Marshall; motion granted. See memoranda.

Fitzgerald vs. S. S. & R. Company; objections overruled.

Recknagle vs. Recknagle; motion for reference granted.

Daniel vs. Lowenberg; motion granted. See memoranda.

People ex rel. Masterson vs. Stemler; mandamus allowed. See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

In all cases intended to be argued at the January term of this court, new notes of issue must be filed with the Clerk ten days before the first Monday, such notes to contain the old number of the cause, if already on the calendar, the date of the appeal, and the name of the Judge who tried the cause.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 460.—*The Town of Ohio vs. [illegible].*—The Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—Submitted under twentieth rule.—This is an action on municipal bonds issued to the Illinois Grand Trunk Railway, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State. The defense was that the authority to issue the bonds was not derived from an election of the people, and that as the election was void for irregularity, the bonds were also void. The judgment below was for the plaintiff, sustaining the validity of the bonds, the Court holding that the authority for their issue was the order of the Legislature, and that as they are in the hands of innocent holders, the defense could not be maintained. It is here urged that the bonds are void for irregularity in the election, because the call for the election was addressed to no one, when the law required it to be addressed to the Town Clerk; because at the election only legal voters were allowed to vote, while by the law all the adult male inhabitants, foreigners as well as citizens, were to be allowed to vote; because the vote was to subscribe stock to the Illinois Grand Trunk Railway Company, while the subscription was, in fact, to the Illinois Grand Trunk Railway; also, because the election was not held by the proper officers. M. T. Peters and J. B. Howly for plaintiff; Peddock & Ide for defendant.

No. 154.—*Hall and Connolly vs. Jordan.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Tennessee.—In this case the defendant in error sold land to the plaintiffs, but stamped the deed with only $13 worth of stamps, as if the purchase money were only $13,000 in currency, whereas, in fact, it was, as alleged, $13,000 in gold, or its equivalent in currency. Under these circumstances, the plaintiffs here contend that they took no title, because the deed purporting to convey it was not stamped according to the provisions of the Stamp acts of the United States. The defense was not noticed in the judgment below, and the plaintiffs were decreed to pay the balance of the purchase money. It is here said that the revenue laws are for the benefit of the United States, and that the omission to properly stamp will be deemed fatal to the transaction. The defendant contends that there is no law requiring the stamp on deeds or other instruments to be regulated by the currency values when the transactions were for gold coin; that no such requirement applies to incomes and taxable products, under the act of July 13, 1866, is made applicable to stamp taxes. Reverdy Johnson for plaintiffs in error; F. P. Stanton for defendant.

No. 32.—*Coffin vs. Ogden & Woodruff.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was a bill to restrain the defendants from an alleged infringement of a reissued patent, the property of the complainant, for an improvement in locks and latches, originally granted to one Kirkham. The defendants claimed that Kirkham's patent did not cover an original invention, but was [illegible] by a prior invention, and that they sold similar locks manufactured under a subsequent patent to one Brooks. The Court sustained the defense, and [illegible]. It is here urged that the patent being *prima facie* evidence of the novelty of the invention patented, the onus of proof to show a want of novelty is on the defendants; and to maintain the defense they must prove it beyond reasonable doubt. Such proof was not made. [illegible] reduced to such a practical form as admitted of use, [illegible] experiment, and was not sufficient to defeat the patent of Kirkham. It had never been in use, and to allow this experiment to invalidate the Kirkham patent would be contrary to the spirit of both the [illegible] and the policy of the Patent laws. George Gifford for appellant; E. P. Thompson and E. R. Lee for appellees.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 19, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND—Signor Salvini, Signora Piamonti.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Katharine Rogers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—DREAMS OF DELUSION and WILD OATS—Mr. Edwin Adams.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LADY OF LYONS—Mr. Charles Fechter.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—PARRICIDE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Sara Jewett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—Mr. Wybert Reeve, Miss Helen Tracy.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—HOME, and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—CHILDREN OF THE WOOD—The Vokes troupe.

THE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—LILLIAN'S LAST LOVE—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

As we believe that we can fill our columns to greater advantage than by publishing a mass of scurrility and profanity, we omit, to-day, the larger part of the report of the proceedings in the House of Representatives yesterday. If the members of the House desired to prove that they did not deserve the praise we bestowed upon them recently, they have certainly accomplished their object. The discussion which has taken place on the Salary bill, thus far, has been thoroughly disgraceful to a body of men presumed to possess average intelligence. The tone of yesterday's "debate" was worthy of a set of rowdies of the Fourth Ward. We decline to defile our columns with any part of it. If the members of the House have sacrificed all sense of public decency, we are fortunately not obliged to follow their example. It is part of our business to report discussions in Congress on public affairs, but we have something better to do than to fill these pages with personal abuse and blasphemous harangues. Throughout this session we shall suppress all reports of scandalous "rows" in Congress, and perhaps if every paper were to follow the same course, the temptations of the blatherskites in Washington to get up a "free fight" would be considerably reduced.

It seems to us that Mr. HEPWORTH, otherwise known as Rev. GEORGE HEPWORTH, who preaches in a sort of theatre in Madison avenue, owes some explanation to the public of a ribald speech which he made the other night at a public meeting. His recommendation that we should send our next message to Spain in a bomb-shell is sufficiently disgraceful, considering that it comes from a man who calls himself a minister of religion. But it appears that he insinuated in a cowardly manner—for he did not dare to say it openly—that Secretary FISH has been bribed by Spain, either directly or through a member of his family. We presume Mr. HEPWORTH must be aware that he has brought a very grave accusation against a gentleman who has received many public honors in this State, and whose good reputation is therefore to be regarded as a public possession. If Mr. HEPWORTH can produce evidence in support of his charge, it is his duty to produce it. He preaches from the Bible, and he doubtless knows that the Bible denounces liars and slanderers in terms which might nowadays be deemed unfashionable, but which are not too strong for the offenses at which they are aimed. In order that Mr. HEPWORTH may not be justly subject to this condemnation, he must produce the facts on which he bases his charges against Secretary FISH. If he fails to do this, no decent man or woman will hesitate to say that he is totally unfit to set himself up as a minister of religion or a teacher of the young. Our present belief is that he gave utterance to a ruffianly calumny, and that he is a disgrace to the pulpit; but if he has anything to say calculated to reverse this judgment, we are quite willing to give him a hearing. Only he must not expect to shelter himself behind the silence of a bravo whose business it is to stab men in the dark.

Prof. AGASSIZ was followed to the grave yesterday by most of the eminent men with whom he has been associated at home for many years past, and by many of the students who were indebted to him for inestimable advice and assistance. The good which he did lives after him. The last work on which he was engaged was an effort to prove that the discoveries of science are not necessarily subversive of religious faith—an effort in which we cannot doubt that he would have been successful, for he had right and truth on his side. It will be a lasting subject for regret that he was not spared to complete his task. But he has gone to his grave full of years and of honors, and the great truths of Christianity do not depend on any one man's life. His example is, after all, worth more to the younger generation than anything he could have written.

The present moment seems to be a favorable one for Congress to turn its attention to certain taxes which were carelessly brushed away when the last general reduction was made. The Committee on Ways and Means can discover, by investigation, taxes which might be renewed without placing heavy burdens upon the people. We may refer to one instance, by way of illustration. During the past year, the Secretary of State has signed about ten thousand passports. Our Ministers abroad have signed enough more to bring the number up to nearly or quite fifteen thousand. The fee for passports was formerly five dollars. The law authorizing the collection of that fee was repealed, and now the Government receives nothing from this source, and has expended in printing and other necessary expenses nearly five thousand dollars. It seems to us that ten dollars would not be too great a price to pay for a passport. Any one going abroad for pleasure would find that additional expense no burden; and to the "commercial traveler" abroad it would be a much smaller item of expense. If the fee were placed at ten dollars, the revenue to the Government from this source alone would be sufficient to pay all the expenses of maintaining the State Department. It is obvious that this fee would be a tax upon wealth, and not upon labor. There are doubtless many similar ways in which taxes might be adjusted, so that they might bring in a very large sum annually, without doing any injustice to any class.

If the working men of the country do not speedily emancipate themselves from the control of the demagogues who are leading them to ruin, they will wholly lose public sympathy and respect. The other day, laborers in Cincinnati struck for higher wages at a moment when their leaders were threatening a riot if they were not furnished work to avert starvation, and now many of the weavers of Philadelphia are engaged in still more disgraceful proceedings. Some of these artisans being willing to work, for the sake of keeping their families from want, at the reduced wages offered by the manufacturers, have been prevented by their comrades, and have not only been assaulted, but seriously injured. It is evident that it is time for the law to step in and protect the mechanics who are willing to work. If any of them desire to remain idle and starve, there is not the slightest objection to their doing so, but they must be prevented from compelling more sensible people to keep them company. The meanest and worst tyranny is that which labor exercises over labor. An end must be put to it, or the condition of the mechanic will soon become deplorable.

Some substantial result has attended the efforts to get through the boats detained by ice in the eastern division of the Erie Canal. Some have reached tide-water, and fifty-one more are being moved with a good prospect of equal success. In reference to these, Commissioner BARKLEY says that, having two tugs and fifty pair of horses, he is "bound to pull them through." The people will not fail to appreciate the earnest devotion to the public interests displayed by the Republican officials in charge of the canals during this remarkable season. The sudden closing of the Erie by ice on Nov. 20 was a great misfortune, which has been largely alleviated by the energy since displayed by the officials in taking advantage of more favorable weather. Compared with the amount first detained, there will be little produce remaining in the canal for transhipment by rail when all efforts to get boats through must be finally abandoned.

THE PAST AND FUTURE OF THE VIRGINIUS CASE.

We have already pointed out some of the results from the affair of the *Virginius*, with which this country has every reason to be satisfied. The principal of these is the successful assertion of the American doctrine concerning the inviolability of the national flag on the high seas in time of peace. Probably no case will arise in which the application of this doctrine will be surrounded by greater difficulties than those which have attended the case of the *Virginius*. It is not likely that the American Government will be again required to assert the right of its flag to protect a vessel having so doubtful a title to carry that flag. It being understood that even in such a case our Government is prepared to defend by extreme measures the position it has repeatedly avowed, other nations will be careful how they disregard the protection accorded by our flag. This caution will be the more generally observed from the fact that the principal powers of the civilized world have approved the concession by Spain of the demands of the United States. We may say, therefore, without hesitation, that the manner in which the affair of the *Virginius* has been conducted by the Administration has added greatly to the prestige of the nation, and has greatly strengthened the respect with which its flag will be regarded on every sea.

Nor is this advantage merely sentimental. If it were so, we should attach very little importance to it. So far as sentiment, rather than sound reason, enters into the affairs of nations, it is likely, as in the affairs of individuals, to create confusion and work injustice. The gain we get from the sagacity and energy of the Government in this delicate and trying affair is a practical one, which every sensible man can realize. It is a gain for commerce and for peace. In the case of the *Virginius*, the interests of legitimate commerce were but slightly involved. Regular and lawful trade with Cuba stood in little danger of interference from Spanish war vessels. But the danger of interference, which was remote and slight in the present instance, might well become immediate and great if it were not known that the United States would not tolerate it. The only way in which it can be provided against is by the firm and consistent assertion of the inviolability of our flag. And every one can see that the more free and safe our commerce is everywhere, the less chance there is for war to arise, since in our own case war is more likely to come from wrongs committed on our commerce than from any other cause.

But while we are reaping these advantages from the position taken by our Government, and from the firmness and discretion with which it has been held, we should not forget, as the Government certainly will not, that our responsibilities are proportioned to the rights we claim. If we insist that our flag covers the vessel which bears it, and which has a *prima facie* right to bear it, we must see that the flag is borne rightfully. Our only object in asserting the freedom of the seas for our flag in time of peace is to protect our citizens in ordinary and legitimate business. We do not desire to protect filibusters; we have no interest in covering with our flag those who are contriving war on friendly countries. Our whole system of neutrality laws is framed to defeat the ends of any such persons. These laws are a very rigid application of the American idea of the duty of one nation in time of peace toward other friendly nations. They are based on the principle that every nation must use all proper diligence to keep its citizens, or those who reside within its jurisdiction, from concerting or executing acts of violence toward friendly powers. And the spirit of these laws is specially applicable to those engaged in work such as is ascribed to the *Virginius*. It would be very shameful for us to assert our own independence, and then fail to respect the independence of others, and it would be particularly discreditable to us to throw the protection of our flag over a vessel engaged in violating toward another country the very right we assert. It is not simply on our engagement to Spain in the new protocol that our duty rests to carefully investigate the character of the *Virginius*. It depends primarily on the obligation we have always acknowledged, and always imposed on others, of preserving international peace. We have no doubt that the Government fully appreciates the responsibility resting upon it in this matter, and will discharge it with promptness and fairness. And we have as little doubt that whatever duty may arise in connection with the facts disclosed by investigation, will be recognized by our people in a spirit of entire justice.

WHAT IS ADULTERATION?

The more one examines the subject, the clearer does the conviction become that nine-tenths of the food and drink of civilized man is not what it pretends to be. We pointed out yesterday that the beverage known as sherry could, with much greater propriety, be called alcohol, since the spirit due to fermentation and the spirit added for fortifying purposes form, as a rule, the chief elements in a compound which professes to be wine. The question of whether or not there is such a thing as pure sherry is, however, of trifling importance compared with the question of whether the ordinary food placed on the breakfast table can be obtained in a condition of even relative purity. In this State the subject has never been submitted to strict official investigation. An article, inserted in the Constitution of 1846, prohibits any official inspection of merchandise save what is essential to the preservation of the public health. Thus, even if public sentiment demanded a law against adulteration in food and drink, it would be difficult to have it sweeping enough from the impossibility of showing that all adulteration is deleterious to health.

The revolution which the English Adulteration act is effecting in the nature of the wares sold by that useful, though not overcritical person, the family grocer, is calculated to make us long for such an enactment here. In fact, as has already been stated in these columns, large parcels of tea thrown out as unfit for use in the English market have been sent for sale to New-York, and a considerable proportion of these have already entered into consumption. So far as we know, the very lowest qualities of the adulterated article sent to England as tea have not yet been exported to this country. Should they escape destruction at the London docks, we shall certainly find them ere long in this market. It may, therefore, be as well to understand that the English consumer has hitherto been able to absorb large quantities of what is appropriately called "Lie" tea—a compound chiefly composed of cactus leaf and the sweepings and dust of the tea go-downs. Further, that another cheering compound, known as "Maloo Mixture," has been regularly manufactured in Shanghai for shipment to England, the components of which are "used tea leaves, the leaves of the peach, plum, &c., and filth of all sorts." Nothing is more common on both sides of the Atlantic than a mixture of iron filings in the tea—a fact which can easily be established by the free use of a magnet on a number of grocer's samples. It will not be disputed that all bright green teas simply owe their color to an artificial pigment, and when, from some cause or other, the original coloring is unsatisfactory, the fault can be repaired by sending the work of the Chinese artificer to a tea-drying firm in Philadelphia, who turn out, chiefly for the Western market, some truly lovely tints in the leaf to which nature is exceedingly sparing of color.

These tricks of the home and foreign manipulators of tea are perfectly well known to the trade, and it will probably be esteemed quite uncalled-for squeamishness to object to them. An accommodating English authority has furnished to the dealer a convenient argument to fit all such cases. "Take, for instance," he says, "such articles as 'mustard,' 'cocoa,' and 'citrate of magnesia'—mere names given to certain articles of commerce—the composition of which is probably unknown to the vendors, though the article is fully appreciated by the public, and all of which, in a state of purity so-called by the act of Parliament, would be unpalatable, unsalable, and useless for the purpose for which they are specially prepared." Why, then, should we insist that in food or drink names should represent things? How much better is it to shut our eyes, open our mouths, and take without questioning what the dealer sends us. Is our mustard the worse for being mixed with flour, or our tea necessarily vitiated because it is sometimes associated with the leaf of the cactus, plum, or peach? Even should those rascally Chinese reciprocate the "size"-stiffened calicoes of the outer barbarians by sending them tea peppered with iron filings, surely the heavy dust will be in the bottom of the pot. Recent investigation has shown that the cow is in a conspiracy with the milkman to water our milk. The authority above quoted gravely assures the public that milk contains, in a natural state, a very large percentage of water. When the proportion of cream varies from twenty-three to five per cent.; when the same animal will yield in the morning milk having 11.5 per cent. of cream, and in the afternoon milk containing only five per cent. of that ingredient which people, perhaps foolishly, prize—who is to decide whether the cow or the milkman has contributed the extra quota of water?

Who indeed? There is obviously a good deal to be said on both sides, but the public will nevertheless persist in believing that when they buy milk they ought to get it, and when they pay for tea they should not be charged for iron filings, Prussian blue, or cactus leaf. It would be a pity to place unnecessary fetters on commerce, which is well known to be the constant ally of civilization; but it would probably be better for all parties concerned were it distinctly understood that names and things should, at least in articles which enter into human consumption, have a tolerably close correspondence.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

When the British Parliament meets in February, the Ministry will be called upon to make an explanation concerning the war on the Gold Coast. If there is at present any difficulty in making out a good case, we should suggest to Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. CARDWELL a careful perusal of some portions of the American press, and the letters of its "special Commissioners." The only difficulty left them then would be in deciding where to fix their choice, amid so many reasons which would be presented to them. For theories abound, and they are put forward and dilated upon as if they were well-established and undoubted facts; although, in truth, the only merit that really exists in connection with them is nothing higher than will attach to the ingenuity and audacity of their inventors. If that would not help the British Premier, if the House of Commons would not be satisfied with it, Mr. GLADSTONE must be left to his own resources.

These will need to be great, for the best informed writers and public men in England are unanimous in the opinion that the immediate causes of this war are exceedingly obscure; and it is only by going back for four or five years into the history of the settlements that any understanding can be approached. At that time the English and Dutch forts along the coast alternated—an arrangement so unsatisfactory that a mutual exchange took place, the Dutch taking all to the west of Cape Coast Castle, and the English all to the east. The latter succeeded in effecting peaceful arrangements with the tribes, and their country prospered; but the Dutch were less fortunate, and after spending much money and shooting many of the natives who were dissatisfied with their rule, they resolved last year to abandon the place altogether, and to transfer it to the British flag. The English Government agreed to this on the express condition that the wishes of the natives should be consulted and their approval obtained. This was done, and Commissioners went into the newly-acquired territory to complete arrangements, their instructions being to open the country for peaceful traders of any nation that might desire it, including the Ashantees. But the rivalries and enmities between the several tribes could not be appeased, and some native ambassadors from Ancobra, sent on a peaceful errand from the British Commissioners to the Axims, were beheaded. The King defended this proceeding, not on the ground of enmity to the English, but because the Ancobras owed the Axims a few heads, and he thought he might as well take them when he could get them.

Experiences very similar in character followed the Commissioners throughout their journey. They opened out the country to trade, and the English flag was everywhere welcomed, but nothing was accomplished toward a peace-making between the tribes, and as soon as the representatives of the English Government returned to Cape Coast Castle, hostilities broke out among the natives, each party hoping to secure British support. If an English commandant had been sent into the western district, this might have been prevented, but it was neglected, and the tribes went to war. In these contests the Ashantees, who had always been inimical to Europeans, to the Dutch in their day as well as to the English, aided the tribes which opposed those who had been under British protection before 1868. But at the same time the authorities at Cape Coast Castle did not take measures, such as they ought to have done, to defend their allies in the western district. It was only when matters became desperate, when King AMAKEE, a faithful ally and strong advocate of the British policy, applied for help, and when the Ashantees in their hostile incursions came too closely into collision with the British, that war and the complete subjugation of all inimical tribes were determined upon, and that Sir GARNET WOLSELEY was appointed to execute the work.

As a preliminary proceeding five native towns have been destroyed; most of the hostile tribes on the coast are silenced, and the way is thus cleared for an advance into the heart of the Ashantee country. This has been accomplished without the aid of British troops, except a few marines and a detachment from West Indian regiments. But English forces are now proceeding to the coast, and a few weeks will probably suffice to put the British commander on the road to Coomassie. The chief interest of the war has, therefore, not begun; but it is satisfactory to know that while in every respect it differs from any recent military expedition, complete provision has been made for publishing to the outside world detailed information of every movement as it occurs. The charges that have been made against Sir GARNET WOLSELEY for his objections to correspondents are known to be false. It is notorious that he has on his personal staff, men, half of whose mission will be to describe the campaign; and, further, that the English papers have, after every mail, published the most minute and detailed history of the expedition and everything connected with it. If the conductors of a newspaper choose to send persons to him who are disreputable "loafers," or rowdies of the *Herald* stamp, it is impossible to say what course the commander of the expedition might pursue, unless we may place reliance on their own assertions, in which case we must conclude that Sir GARNET has treated them very much as they deserve.

POLICEMEN AND THEIR CLUBS.

The Police of Brooklyn appear to be taking a leaf from some recent practices of the London Constabulary. The case of Mrs. MARY ANN PITHER, to which we lately adverted—a respectable married woman, arrested without the slightest cause, treated with great brutality, and locked up all night in the cells—has had almost its exact counterpart in the sister city. Here, however, the offense is aggravated by the rank of the offender, he being not a patrolman, but a Captain. This is the story as it comes to us: WILLIAM DEMMING, the foreman of a cooper's shop, was on his way home, on Saturday night, accompanied by his wife. As they turned the corner of the street near their residence, they passed a man in citizen's clothes, who stared at Mrs. DEMMING in what she considered an impertinent way, and then followed the couple to their own door. Then DEMMING very naturally turned and asked the stranger why he was following him. The reply he says he received was the familiar Police injunction, "Come, give me none of your talk; get right out of here." Most men so enjoined on their own door-step would refuse, as DEMMING did. Thereupon the stranger, who proved to be Capt. BOURNE, of the Second Precinct, pulled out his club and smote therewith the recalcitrant DEMMING. Mrs. DEMMING interposing to shield her husband, was struck also, let us hope unintentionally, but so severely as to fell her to the pavement, bleeding and senseless, while her husband, his attempts at resistance effectually quelled by more clubbing, was at last hurried to the station-house and there locked up for the night.

This is DEMMING's story, and it must of course be received with caution until Capt. BOURNE's explanation has been heard. If DEMMING's statement is true, it is perhaps needless to say that BOURNE cannot be permitted to remain in the Police force at all, much less in a responsible command. A warrant has already been issued for his arrest, and the facts will no doubt be elicited in a court of justice. But even though the Police Captain should prove to have had provocation or excuse for his action, which does not now appear, we trust the Police Commissioners in New-York as well as in Brooklyn will not lose the opportunity of warning their subordinates against too free a use of the club. In too many cases, we fear, an impatient or irascible patrolman resorts to that weapon without the justification of strict necessity. The difficulties, not to say the dangers, of the Police in dealing with the disorderly classes are no doubt many and great, and their temper probably is often sorely tried. The temptation, for example, to quiet a struggling and howling drunkard by a few taps on the head, is perhaps more than the average Police nature can resist. But these are among the temptations which they must be taught to resist. They must free themselves from the rash inference that every woman found in the streets after dark is an improper character, and they should be instructed that not even improper women are to be treated as Mrs. PITHER was, and as Mrs. DEMMING appears to have been. If, in short, they could for a while be brought to regard the club as a weapon of defense merely, and not an instrument of offense and punishment, to be used without compunction whenever it may suit the patrolman's convenience or soothe his ruffled dignity, the interests of humanity would be consulted, and we do not think the public welfare would suffer. Policemen are not expected to be angels, and in the main they do their duty temperately and well. A few hints from their superiors on these points are, no doubt, all that is necessary to complete their usefulness.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has done a judicious thing in the purchase of its well-known Cesnola collection. This "find" of Cyprus pottery and glass is one of the most curious and interesting collections in any museum of the world, and will be an attraction to antiquaries, archæologists, and art collectors for generations to come. But what is to be regretted is, that in no public institution of this City is there any collection worthy of the name of American antiquities. Indeed, there are but few in the country. The Smithsonian has a good foundation for such a museum, but the Peabody Institutes of Cambridge and New-Haven, which their founder intended should devote themselves especially to American archæology, have, if we are not mistaken, appropriated most of their incomes to the purchase of foreign antiquities, and remains of primeval European workmanship. The remarkable collection of Dr. DAVIS of Indian and American implements of pottery of great antiquity, which was exhibited a few years since in New-York, was at once snapped up by an English collector for $10,000, though the Doctor offered to contribute $1,000 himself if it could be retained here. Other collections of priceless value have followed the course of this, and are now in English, German, and French museums. One of the best private collections in New-York, that of Dr. RAUHE, is, we believe, pledged already to a German institution. There are a few other private collections of importance scattered about, but these are daily becoming fewer.

In fact, if a student of American antiquity wished to examine for himself the pottery, art, and implements of the ancient races which once peopled this continent, he would not visit New-York or Washington, but he would probably go to a small English cathedral town, or to some German university, or some French museum for the best specimens. Our readers must remember that there is a vast antiquity to the human race on this continent. Probably ages before man had appeared on the European continent, even in the time of the miocene, the American savage, on what are now the sierras, but which then were the shores of unknown seas, hunted the mammoth and camel and other now fossil mammalia with his flint weapons, or ground his wild seeds with stone pestles in hollow places of the rocks, or fished with bone hooks, and left here and there in the waters and sands the traces of his being. Here, before the volcanoes of the sierras had poured out their lava-floods—now solid rock—over the Foot Hills, or the cañons two thousand feet deep had been slowly eroded by falling water, the American primeval man lived and worked, and his implements and remains are gradually forming a new and rare and remarkable collection of the purest American antiquities.

But later than these, still other races of a higher civilization, coming probably from the south, poured over our northern continent. They preceded the red Indians whom we know, and were much superior to them. But as races and nations, they have utterly disappeared in the United States, and only have left behind them the records of their progress in remains scattered over the Union. There are mounds here and there, mathematically and carefully constructed for defense and shelter; there are implements in copper and traces of copper mining, which the red Indian never understood; amulets in obsidian, which must have come from Mexico; ornaments, weapons, pottery, and a thousand things showing a far higher intellectual condition than our present Indians manifest. All this vast and most interesting collection of the remains of vanished races is gradually being found by collectors, and is passing from our hands. Such relics are a history in themselves. They tell of periods of which no written record remains, and whose actors have disappeared from the earth. They form the foundation of American history, and, with the later Indian relics, should be carefully preserved by scholars here for future reference and study.

It is not creditable to the intelligent and wealthy gentlemen who have founded our natural history and art museums that the records of the earliest American human beings should be so neglected, and that such collections as Dr. DAVIS' should be suffered to go abroad. Let us by all means have a collection of American antiquities.

THE RIGHTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS.

A decision, likely to be of interest to parents and school boards, was not long since rendered in a Western court. A female pupil in a public school refused to study book-keeping with the rest of her class, and was supported in this refusal by her mother, on the ground that the girl already had studies enough, and that to add to them would be to injure her health. Thereupon the girl was expelled, and application for readmission was refused unless on condition that she would take up the objectionable study. When the girl's parents appealed to the courts, and after two juries had disagreed, a third was directed by the Judge to bring in a verdict for the plaintiff. This they accordingly did, fixing the damages at $130. What the damages were intended for does not clearly appear, unless for loss of time in the girl's education. Nor is it stated whether she goes back to school triumphant, with the unqualified right of rejecting the hateful study. But the principle appears to be settled by this decision, so far, at least, as the authority of the court which gave it can extend, that the pupil, not the teacher, has the right to fix the number and nature of the studies to be pursued, and school regulations are not to stand against the wishes of the scholar or the parent.

Carried to its logical extreme, it is easy to see that such a principle must result in a rather loose style of schooling. The right to reject any one study brings with it the right to reject any other, and we foresee for the luckless teacher and the unhappy School Board that have charge of this litigating pupil many a *mauvais quart d'heure*. Arithmetic will presently be found as destructive to health as book-keeping. Algebra will prove equally unsalubrious in another quarter, while a third young woman will discover that grammar is bringing her to an early grave. Apparently, as each pupil makes up her mind that her health demands the discontinuance of this or that lesson, the teacher will have only to acquiesce, esteeming himself fortunate if his scholars finally consent to study anything at all. How useful a school conducted on this plan is likely to prove, we leave it to our readers to judge.

Yet to the plaintiffs in this case their conduct seemed, no doubt, entirely reasonable, and the action of the School Board a piece of gross tyranny. In all probability their daughter's health would have suffered from the additional study, which, moreover, to most parents, would seem a superfluous one for a girl to take up. On the other hand, they paid taxes to maintain the public schools, and felt, therefore, that they had a right to its benefits without being compelled to risk the health of their child. Doubtless the dilemma is one which has been forced upon the attention of many parents all over the country, wherever the public school system has been adopted. That system, admirable as it is, is one for the many, and individual needs must yield to the general requirements. That, however, is a necessity which the individual sufferer rarely recognizes. He does not appreciate the injury to school discipline and authority in such exceptions. He only feels that he is unjustly deprived of a right for which he has paid in common with his fellows, unless with the impossible condition that he will accept mental culture for his children at the expense of physical health.

The difficulty is inherent in the nature of the scheme, and is not likely to be remedied very largely by appeals to the courts. We do not imagine that many Judges will follow the precedent set by this Western tribunal. But wise teachers will readily know how to accommodate the inflexibilities of system to individual weakness, and to consider the strength of the pupil and the wishes of the parent so far as is consistent with discipline and right. It is possible, too, that many more studies could with advantage be made eclectic. But the main reliance must be on the good sense and moderation of the persons concerned. Where these qualities exist in parents, in school boards, and in teachers, disputes of this sort will not often arise, nor will juries often be called upon to render verdicts so undesirable as this.

HARD TIMES.

From the Mortgage Circular.

The *Tribune* Association to Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York, Nov. 12, 1873, $400,000, for two years.

LABOR AGITATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE CARPET-WEAVERS ON STRIKE—OUTRAGES COMMITTED—THE COOPERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1873.

The carpet-weavers, who struck two months ago on account of a reduction of two cents on a yard, are still standing out. The dissatisfaction among these workmen has extended to the weavers employed in the various cotton and woolen manufactories in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-fifth Wards, and it is understood that some of these persons will soon join the weavers who are now out on strike. The cotton factories and woolen and cotton manufacturers generally state that they would prefer to close their factories altogether, and if their former hands are determined to be guided by a few designing labor fanatics, and hold out against the small decrease in wages rendered necessary by the financial stringency, a complete closing up will be announced at an early date. About three-fourths of the carpet manufactories have ceased operations. Those which are running employ about one-tenth of the usual force. The families of many of the strikers are on the verge of starvation, but the men are withheld from going to their looms again by threats of personal injury by the weavers. These men have been guilty of numerous flagrant outrages in the Nineteenth Ward, the perpetration of which has caused much fear and indignation among the respectable, law-abiding people. A mob, consisting of 500 weavers and many of the criminals of the Kensington District, have made attacks on the well-disposed workmen, some of whom have been seriously injured. The mob has threatened to compel by force all the weavers now working to join them. The factors, apprehensive of a more serious commotion, have appealed to the city authorities for protection. John Gay, a representative factor, whose extensive works are located at Howard and Norris streets, has taken determined measures to protect his factory and hands.

The coopers are also dissatisfied with the reduction in wages, and those at the Atlantic Barrel Factory, Point Breeze, have stood out. Sixteen cents has been paid for "hooping" barrels, and this amount has just been lowered to thirteen cents. There are about 800 coopers here, 500 of whom belong to the Coopers' Union, and it is proposed that the members of the organization start a co-operative concern.

It is expected that a large number of the unemployed bricklayers, masons, and other mechanics will soon be put to work on the Government buildings which are to be constructed at League Island and consequently there is much rejoicing among the now idle workmen interested.

THE POLICY BUSINESS.

The lottery policy dealers and gambling-house keepers here, many of whom have been operating in connection with the New-York concerns which were recently "raided" by the Police, are even more cautious now in plying their trade than when Mayor W. S. Stokely was creating such demoralization among them recently. As many of these leading swindling establishments have been run on capital furnished by so-called "speculators" in New-York, who now have their business broken up, a closing-up must naturally follow, without the assistance of Mayor Stokely's detectives or police. The policy trade, as carried on in this city, has always been of the most contemptible and fraudulent character, and the persons who "wrote" and invested in "numbers" have long been notable for their unlawful operations of various kinds. In some portions of the city, at the present time, there are policy shops where "a row" can be purchased as low as fifty cents. In the Southwark poor districts, and in Wood, Pearl, and other streets, where a great proportion of the colored population live, "rows" are sold at ten cents. As the detectives are watching these resorts, it is expected that a general descent will be made upon them soon.

AMUSEMENTS.

SIGNOR SALVINI'S PERFORMANCES.

Signor Salvini's last evening representation may be attended this night. The entertainment is for the benefit of Signora Isolina Piamonti, his skilled and industrious associate. Giacometti's play of "Elizabeth" will be acted, Signora Piamonti personating the Queen, and Signor Salvini portraying *Essex*. A matinée recital of "Othello" to-morrow will preface the departure of the company for a six months' tour, to include the West Indies and Mexico.

CONCERT BY THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND.

A concert by the band of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., was given at the Academy of Music last evening. It was largely attended, and the performances of the band, under the direction of Mr. F. J. Eben, were much applauded. The band of the regiment is quite large, and its appearance on the stage, which was "set" as a tent, was decidedly picturesque.

AID FOR CUBA'S VICTIMS.

The Charity Amateur Dramatic Association will give a representation at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening in aid of destitute Cubans and of the widows and orphans of the massacred men of the Virginius expedition. The association managed by Mrs. Sheridan Shook has done a great deal of good work, but has never set itself a worthier object than it now has in view. Saturday, "The Hunchback," "Virginius," and "A Quiet Family" will be acted, and a capital entertainment may be looked for.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIGNMENTS TO DUTY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Midshipmen Masala and Roller are ordered to temporary duty on board the Franklin, and upon falling in with the Colorado, to report for duty on the latter vessel; Acting Assistant Surgeon Myers to the Minnesota; Acting Assistant Surgeon C. D. White to the Boston Navy-yard; Acting Assistant Surgeon Todd to the New-York Naval Hospital; Assistant Paymaster Bangham to the receiving ship Potomac. Lieut. Commander Huntington is detached from the Richmond, and granted leave for two months; Lieut. Meeker from the torpedo station, and ordered to temporary duty on board the Franklin, and on falling in with the Canandaigua, to report for duty on board that vessel; Master J. W. Carlin is placed on waiting orders; Chief Engineer Kiersted from the Franklin, and placed on waiting orders; Chief Engineer Buehler from the Minnesota, and ordered to the Franklin.

A FREE PARDON FOR DESERTERS WHO SURRENDER THEMSELVES.

The following general order from the Navy Department was issued to-day:

The President of the United States commands it to be made known that all sailors or marines who have deserted the naval service, and who shall, on or before the 1st day of February, 1874, surrender themselves at any naval station, shall receive a full pardon, only forfeiting the pay and allowances due them, and shall be restored to duty without trial or punishment, on condition that they faithfully serve out the full term of their enlistment unfulfilled at the time of their desertion.

(Signed,) GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

THE MONITORS PURITAN AND TERROR.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—The unfinished monitor Puritan, now at League Island, is soon to be placed in fighting trim. The monitor Terror is now ready for sea, and will be immediately placed in commission.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 18.—All the arches of the bridge across the Mississippi here are now closed, the centre tubes of the eastern span having been inserted early this morning. At noon a party of ladies and gentlemen walked out to the middle arch and hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the tower of the pier amid the blowing of whistles of tugs and steamers and cheers. There was quite a crowd of people on each bank of the river. The outer ribs of the centre and eastern arches will be rapidly closed up, and work on the superstructure will be vigorously pushed forward. It is confidently expected that the bridge will be completed and trains running across on the 4th of July next.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 18.—The Pacific Division, 115 miles in length, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was finished yesterday. This completes the rail connection between the Columbia River and Tacoma, the Puget Sound terminus.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF CAPT. SURMONT.

The steam-ship Europe, of the French Line, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She brings the latest French papers. They all join in exonerating Capt. Surmont from blame. Capt. William Urquhart, of the American ship Trimountain, is spoken of in terms of the highest praise. Le Monde of the 4th inst. contains a copy of a very warm address which, in touching language, testifies to his kindness and attention to those who were saved. The testimonial is signed by all the rescued passengers. It is definitely stated that the Ville du Havre was insured for 3,500,000 francs.

The following is the official statement of the Captain of the Ville du Havre, made to the Collector of Customs at Cardiff. Marius Surmont, being sworn, deposed: I am master of the Ville du Havre, of the port of Havre, France. Her registered tonnage was 3,700. She was a screw steamer of 1,200-horse power, and was owned by the French Atlantic Mail Company, residing at Havre. The Ville du Havre was bark rigged, and was built of iron in London, 1866. Was classed at Lloyd's, but could not say the class. She had a crew of 172, all told. There were five officers in the marine department and six in the engineer's department. She had on board a cargo of wheat, cotton, and provisions, shipped by various shippers, consigned to Havre. She had also 141 passengers. The Ville du Havre sailed from New-York, bound for Havre, on the 15th November, at 3 P. M., it being then high water, the weather fine, and the wind blowing from the south. At the time of sailing the vessel was well found in all materials, both hull and equipments, and in good trim, and not too deeply laden. Answered her helm well, but not so quickly as the modern line of steamers which are under steam-power to work the helm. She had eight boats, two of which were life-boats. Six boats would be capable of carrying 310 men, and the other two forty persons. They were all in good order. I proceeded on the voyage with a moderate passage, having had contrary winds, and on the 22d arrived at 47° latitude and 35° 7' longitude, (Paris,) with nothing particular to note. On Saturday, the 22d, at 2 A. M., the weather being very fine and clear, and the wind south-west, blowing four, the ship was heading south-east, and was going about twelve knots, certainly not more. It was the Second Lieutenant's watch. There were four men at the wheel and six men on the lookout at their stations. I finished my observations at 11 P. M. on the 21st, and I then retired to my cabin on deck, and laid down in my clothes, and desired to be told at midnight what kind of weather it was then. For two or three days previously we had been through a heavy fog, giving me no rest night or day. My watchman reported to me at midnight same kind of weather (very fine.) After receiving this message I composed myself, and no one called me after this, although my strict and written orders were to be advised of the least incident that occurred. Just before the accident I got up without any notice, and as I proceeded from my cabin I saw the vessel right ahead. I rushed to the bridge, and just as I reached it the collision took place. My ship's helm had been put hard-a-starboard, but we could not clear, and the coming vessel struck me on my starboard quarter at an empty space, and cut me down below the water's edge. The water rushed in, and my vessel went down in about twelve minutes. The first thing I did on seeing the damage done was to order the boats, and two were got out easily, but two were stove in. The confusion was very great, and there was no time to think of boats. The mainmast fell and crushed many persons, and the mizzenmast fell forward and killed many more. The vessel (Loch Earn) slewed round and got astern of us 200 or 300 yards, and remained there. I sent to them a boat, stating that we were sinking, and they sent their boats to me at once, which rendered great service, and these, with two boats from my vessel, kept up a constant communication, saving all we could; and we remained while any living person was to be seen, and finally quitted the scene at 10 A. M., having saved eighty-seven lives out of the total number of 313 persons. Of the number saved sixty-one were crew of the vessel. The master of the Loch Earn rendered every assistance that was possible under the circumstances. The ship was insured, but I cannot say to what amount.

(Signed,) M. SURMONT.

The statement of Adrien Enault, one of the seamen, was as follows:

"At the time of sailing the Ville du Havre was in good condition. The boats were also in good condition, and were hoisted up by cables to davits—two boats on each quarter, the launch amidships, with the other boats inboard, there being altogether eight. The ship proceeded on her voyage in indifferent weather and fog, and for the last three days of our voyage we were going through a dense fog. We had attained to seven days' passage from New-York, but I cannot say what latitude or longitude we were in. It was my watch from midnight to 4 A. M. There are two lookouts kept on the forecastle station—one on the port bow, the other on the starboard. I was stationed on the port side. Between 1 and 2 A. M. on the 22d of November, the weather at the time being bright and clear, and the wind aft of us blowing a nice breeze, the ship was proceeding on her course at the usual speed—about eleven and a half knots. I was at my watch forward on the port side. I observed nothing to note. The watch forward had a signal trumpet. My partner on the starboard side had it. At about 1:30 I heard the trumpet blown three distinct times very loud, which signifies that a sail is on the starboard side. I looked ahead, and saw a ship coming toward us a little on our starboard bow, about six times our ship's length off, or it may be more; I cannot define the distance. In less than twenty minutes the coming ship ran into us, taking us on our starboard quarter, and cutting us down below the water's edge. After our trumpet sounded I saw our ship's head changing her position to port, so that her helm must have been starboarded. I believe that if the other vessel had starboarded we should have passed free, but I do not think the other vessel altered her course at all. When I first saw the coming ship it was by her figure in the water. I saw no light whatever until after she had got astern after the collision. Then I saw both her lights up. We had three brilliant lights up and brightly burning. They were put up immediately after sunset. When the collision occurred there was a fearful confusion. My Captain was calm and composed, gave his orders thoroughly, and aided to his utmost in saving life. The whole of the crew of the other ship behaved in a most kind manner, doing everything in their power to alleviate the sufferings of all."

In a statement published in the French papers, Capt. Surmont makes the following observation: "The loss of the unfortunate officer who was in command of the watch at the moment of the collision prevents me rendering a precise account of the circumstances under which it took place before I took the command in person. What I may say, however, is, that I presented a broadside to the Loch Earn, which had therefore nothing to fear from me, and that she struck my ship perpendicularly at the risk of her own destruction, when a simple turn of the helm to leeward—it was hard over to windward—might have averted this terrible collision."

LETTER FROM A NEW-YORK MERCHANT—AFTER THE COLLISION.

A letter has been received by Mr. James Llado, a merchant doing business in Maiden lane, from his brother, Francisco, who was one of the passengers on board the Ville du Havre. The following are a few extracts from it:

"It was very foggy on the 18th, 19th, and 20th, but we felt very safe on account of the great vigilance of the officers, especially Capt. Surmont, to whom I and others give the credit of being a good sailor, and possessing much zeal, but very unfortunate.

"The one to be blamed for the collision is the wheelman of the Loch Earn, for if he had put the ship about in time, she would have passed under our stern. The man on the look-out of our steamer is also to be blamed, who it seems did not understand the course of the ship, and when he saw that she was going to strike us, did not know what to do, and lost his presence of mind. He telegraphed to the helmsman to bear away toward the larboard instead of the starboard. It was in this manner that the Loch Earn collided with us, striking the centre part of the steamer, opposite the back-pipe, where the machinery is situated, the weakest part of the steamer, on account of its being the place most empty. * * * I had forgotten to tell you that after having first gone on deck from my berth I went down again to see the destroyed cabins. You can imagine my grief to see the rooms and their occupants, who a short time before were tranquilly sleeping. Some were dead, some wounded, and others imprisoned by the wreck, unable to get free and save themselves from what must prove quickly their grave. To view that sight, which neither time, comfort, nor space will allow me to describe, would have brought tears from the most inhuman heart. I did not go back to my room, but left everything I had to be lost. * * * The Captain on feeling the shock went on the bridge, but it was too late, as there was no time for his orders to be obeyed. He went down with the steamer, but as he was a good swimmer he was picked up by one of the boats. * * * I will relate more about the steamer. Only two boats could be lowered, and these, with the three that were sent by the Captain of the Loch Earn, saved as follows:

Out of 89 first cabin passengers	23
Out of 19 second cabin passengers	1
Out of 27 third cabin passengers	3
Out of 6 stowaway passengers	1
Out of 6 officers, including Captain and two second officers	6
Out of 167 crew, including firemen	53
Total..313 Saved	87
Lost	226

ANOTHER PASSENGER'S STATEMENT.

Galignani's Messenger prints the following "rectificatory communication from an American gentleman, who was one of the few persons saved from the Ville du Havre:"

PARIS, Dec. 4, 1873.

It is with regret that I feel compelled to notice some statements made in your edition of this morning, reproduced from the London journals, and purporting to come from one of the sailors, the steward, and the purser of the Ville du Havre, in relation to the conduct of the passengers of that ill-fated steamer.

I need scarcely say that I allude to the narration which represents the passengers as being in a state of panic and being "all terror-stricken," filling the boats and preventing the efficient action of the crew. Now, so far from this having been the case, the very reverse is the exact truth, as it was the crew who were excited, and not the passengers. This I aver emphatically, and have no doubt that my assertion will, if necessary, be confirmed by every one of the saved passengers. One of my first thoughts, upon coming on deck and seeing that the ship was already settling in the water, was this: How can the passengers be saved? And on traversing the ship from stem to stern for that purpose, I was astonished at the quiet prevailing among the ladies and children, gathered in groups near the deck saloon. No such running about as represented was to be seen, and no such wild cries for assistance were to be heard. In fact, so remarkable was the calmness of the ladies, that I inquired afterward, when on board the Trimountain, of some of them how such could have been the case. The answer came: "We had hastily put what jewelry and valuables we could reach into our satchels, and, with our warmest coats on our arms, came on deck with the confident hope that boats would take us off, should there be danger of the ship sinking."

The statements in the London journals are the more surprising, that during our eight days' sojourn on board the Trimountain there was the most free intercourse between the passengers and the officers saved, and no such charge was there heard, except in one instance, from M. Meillour, the mechanician, and he, when closely questioned by some of the passengers, frankly confessed that he must have been mistaken.

Now, I do not wonder that the officers of the foundered ship should try to justify themselves; but let me intimate to them the danger of doing so by any charge of misconduct on the part of the passengers, for it touches us in a very tender spot, when we remember that the only two boats which left the ship quitted it without a single passenger; and we cannot bear very patiently being told that had we not interfered more persons might have been rescued.

I refrain from further comment, as the harrowing scene is still too full in my memory, and I only make this rectification as a matter of justice to the saved among the passengers (nearly all Americans) who have been so signally rescued from a watery grave.

JAMES BISHOP.

SMUGGLING BY MAIL.

EXAMINATION OF LETTERS BY CUSTOMS AGENTS—REPLY OF MR. CRESWELL TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Postmaster General has prepared a reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives adopted on the 10th inst., calling on him to inform them whether any Custom-house officers or detectives have been allowed to examine correspondence passing through the Post-offices of New-York and Boston, and whether any such officials have opened or otherwise tampered with such correspondence for the purpose of ascertaining whether the revenue laws have been violated, or for any other purpose. It appears that in August last a question arose between the Postmaster and the Collector of Customs at New-York concerning the right of the Collector to seize letters or sealed packages suspected of containing articles subject to Custom duties sent by mail, with the intention of defrauding the revenue by avoiding payment of duties.

The Postmaster General says that for the purpose of protecting the Customs revenues from frauds practiced through the mails, provision has been made in the postal convention concluded with Great Britain, Germany, and other European countries, for the levying of Customs duties on any articles exchanged in the mails with those countries which are properly chargeable with duties, and the mode of procedure for collecting such duties on articles of mail matter seized by the officers of the Customs, is prescribed by section 52 of Post Office Regulations.

The department has instructed Postmasters in all cases to adhere strictly to the provisions of that section, as the seizure and detention of letters or packages supposed to contain dutiable articles cannot be legally made by Postmasters, but must, in every case, be performed, if at all, by officers of the Customs. The correspondence between the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury shows that they have agreed upon the course of procedure in cases of seizure, which is to adhere to the instructions contained in the fifty-second article of the Post Office Regulations. There was also a correspondence in relation to the late seizure and detention by the Collector of New-York of several packages received by mail from Europe, addressed to A. S. Prodean, of Boston, Mass., and represented to contain 153 diamonds. Immediately on receipt of a telegram from Boston, advising the Postmaster General of the seizure and detention at New-York of the package, he asked the interference of the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent the detention of the same in New-York, and after several conferences on the subject a course of action satisfactory to both departments was agreed upon, by which the package in question was released by the Collector of Customs at New-York and transferred to Boston, subject to proceedings there under the United States Revenue laws, and instructions were issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector of Customs not to deliver any such letter or package addressed to a person or place where a Custom-house officer is stationed, and a special order was given directing the Postmaster to forward all matter to its destination before interference was had by Customs officers. The Postmaster General states that section 52 of the Post Office Department has always been so construed by the department as not to interfere with the legal duty of permitting the transmission of all mail matter to the Post Office of its destination.

APPOINTMENTS.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Registers of Land Offices.—Aaron Bell, at Shasta, Cal.; Joseph E. Irish, at Eau Claire, Wis.; Harry Lott, at New-Orleans; R. F. Naylor, at Dardanelle, Ark.; Josiah T. Brown, at Olympia, W. T.; W. P. Ottinger, at Salt Lake City; L. K. Oakes, at Alexandria, Minn., and Wm. Prescott, at Springfield, Ill.

Receivers of Public Moneys.—H. M. Waters, of Independence, Kan.; M. M. Freed, at Dardanelle, Ark.; A. A. Brown, at New-Ulm, Minn.; Julian Neville, at New-Orleans, La.; Thomas May, at Independence, Cal.; E. W. Henderson, at Central City, Colorado; James M. Brackett, at Eau Claire, Wis.; Wm. M. Stafford, at Elko, Nevada.

Consuls.—George A. K. Morris, at Amapala; Jonathan Russell, at Manila; James M. Dannan, at Belfast; Paul Dahlgreen, at Rome; L. A. Wait, at Piræus; Dewitt C. Sprague, at Brindisi; John Greenwood, Jr., at Brunswick; Edw. C. Hancock, at Patras; Franklin Olcott, at Nantes.

Collectors of Customs.—Augustus Putnam, at Middletown, Conn; Thomas E. Milstead, at Yorktown, Va.; John G. Pool, Sandusky, Ohio.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—Max Weber, Second District, New-York; John A. Henry, Tenth District, New-York; John P. Curtis, Thirteenth District, New-York; Alexander P. Ketchum, Ninth District, New-York; Wm. R. Sapp, Thirteenth District, Ohio; R. P. Lathrop, Fourteenth District, New-York; John B. Hooker, Nineteenth District, New-York; Benjamin Devoe, Twenty-sixth District, New-York; Edward Ruhe, Sixth District, Pennsylvania.

United States Attorneys.—H. C. Allerman, for Colorado; Felix Brannigan, for the Southern District of Mississippi; W. W. Murray, for Western Tennessee.

Miscellaneous.—Leroy S. Brown, Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi; Wirt Hopkins, Assayer of the Mint at Carson City, Nev.; Wm. H. Doane, Coiner of the Mint at Carson City; F. D. Hetrick, Superintendent of the Mint at Carson City; G. A. Bryant, Melter and Refiner of the Mint at Carson City; Geo. B. Hanna, Melter in the Assay Office at Charlotte, N. C.; James McLean, Pension Agent at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jacob Rich, Pension Agent at Dubuque, Iowa; A. J. Smith, Surveyor General of Montana Territory; James T. Stratton, Surveyor General for California; John L. Pennington, of Alabama, Governor of Dakota Territory; Oscar Whitney, Secretary of Dakota Territory; James H. Rogers, and H. L. Sturges, First Lieutenants Revenue Marine; O. S. Willey, Second Lieutenant Revenue Marine; and Asa B. Gardner, Judge Advocate in the army with the rank of Major; and also a large number of appointments to Second Lieutenancies of the army, and army transfers, all made during the recess of Congress.

Postmasters.—John M. Moore, at Salt Lake City; John C. Cover, at Knoxville, Ill.; Thos. D. Abbott, at Laramie, Wyoming; F. H. Conant, at Black Hawk, Col.; Geo. K. Kimball, at Golden City, Col.; O. Henry Blackman, at Brook Haven, Miss.; C. A. Marble, at Newburg, Ohio; J. T. Watson, at Helena, Ark.; A. K. Davis, at Macon, Miss.; Wm. P. Gast, at Fentonville, Mich.; Wm. H. Maxwell, at Saugerties, N. Y.; J. E. Willis, at Cartage, N. Y.; M. W. Brown, at East New-York, N. Y.; A. G. McDaniel, at Hannibal, Mo.; Mrs. Isora C. Johnson, at Shelbyville, Tenn.; Daniel F. Brautlinger, at Louisiana, Mo.; L. F. Clasterman, at Cape Girardeau, Mo.; John T. Wethers, at Harrisonville, Mo.; H. H. Geiger, at Maryville, Mo.; R. W. Caswell, at Macon City, Mo.; John McKee, at Hamilton, Ohio; John M. Barrere, at Hillsboro, Ohio; R. C. Kinkade, at Greenfield, Ohio; Jos. F. Sexton, at Ashtabula, Ohio; A. J. Snyder, at Fremont, Ohio; Jas. M. Reed, at Steubenville, Ohio; Wm. M. McQuigg, at Ironton, Ohio; O. Valentine, at Dell, Fort Smith, Ark.; Jas. Hudson, at Peekskill, N. Y.; S. C. Fuller, at Traverse City, Mich.

The Senate rejected the nomination of Quassemba Jackson, to be Postmaster at Ellsworth, Kan.

THE COAL TRADE.

LABOR AND CAPITAL—MOVEMENTS TO CONTROL THE MARKET—THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—The leader of the "coal combination," the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, is apparently preparing to make a new movement to control the coal market in this city and New-York. Immense quantities of anthracite are being brought from the Middle Coal Fields, and there is a constant passing of heavily-loaded trains between the Falls of Schuylkill and Port Richmond. The road between Frankford road and Richmond street is filled with coal trains day and night. On the coal wharves at Port Richmond the anthracite is now being "stacked." The quantity is something near 60,000 tons. Large shipments continue to be made to New-York and the New-England States, notwithstanding the fact that the market generally is overstocked. It is understood that the combined operators here and in other cities will endeavor to monopolize the Scranton coal sales. What the purpose of the Philadelphia and Reading Company can be in rushing so much coal upon the market is best known to those directly connected with the corporation, but individual dealers look upon the movement as being very suspicious.

Although the suspended collieries in Schuylkill County have renewed operations to a great extent, many of those in the upper Lehigh region at Hazelton and Beaver Meadow, which stopped about the same time as the above, are still idle. As far as can be ascertained, the struggle between the carrying companies, operators, and brakemen and miners is not entirely settled. The operators and colliers of the Lehigh districts meet to-morrow to decide upon the prices to be paid for mining in 1874. It is probable that the "basis" will not be altered from that of the present, which is evidently satisfactory to all parties interested.

Reports have reached this city that the "Mollie Maguires," the organized band of desperadoes who infest the coal regions, taking advantage of the unsettled times, have commenced their depredations. Already a number of unoffending miners have been shot and otherwise maltreated. Incendiary conflagrations are also frequent. Certain parties here are actively engaged in circulating petitions asking for the release of Pat. Haster, "the King of the Mollie Maguires," who is at present imprisoned in the Eastern Penitentiary for inciting the great riot in Shamokin in 1871.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

James Haskell was drowned yesterday at East Tilton, N. H., while fishing through the ice.

The official vote of Philadelphia is: For the new Constitution, 59,114; against, 24,994. Majority in favor of the new Constitution, 34,120.

John L. Nichols, of Hackensack N. J., was arrested in Albany, N. Y., last night, on the charge of stealing $800 from Mrs. Fair, of Hackensack.

Wm. Hamilton & Sons, proprietors of the St. Lawrence Foundry in Toronto, Ontario, have failed. The liabilities will probably exceed $200,000.

Deacon George Peabody, of Brookline, N. H., while at work in a saw mill, yesterday, was caught in the shaft, and both legs cut off. Death resulted in a short time.

At Walkerton, Ind., Johnston Virtue, a railroad contractor, shot and killed a laborer named Walguist, who threatened to kill Virtue unless he paid him his wages.

A dispatch from Grand Island, Neb., says that coal of superior quality has been found twenty-five miles north of there, being a large vein 114 feet below the surface.

The Post Office of South Hansom, Mass., was robbed, last evening, of five letters containing checks amounting in value to $8,400, the payment of which has been stopped.

The Young Women's Christian Association Fair, which has been in progress in Music Hall, Boston, for ten days, closed last night. The proceeds will net about $25,000.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Eliza McKinney, said to have died of starvation, in Boston, is in effect that death was the result of exposure and neglect, and want of care on the part of her husband.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital, yesterday, at Poughkeepsie, Abiah W. Palmer was elected President, James H. Weeks Treasurer, and Dr. J. M. Cleveland Medical Superintendent.

The annual convention of the New-Hampshire State Temperance Union was held at Concord yesterday. Officers were elected and resolutions adopted condemning the sale and use of liquors, and urging organization for its support.

On Wednesday night, the steam-boat Belle Lee ran into and sunk the Spanish brig Le Haute, lying at Post No. 31, New-Orleans. The brig had 440 bales of cotton, and 1,500 slates on board. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The Spanish bark Constancia was also damaged.

LOUISIANA RACES—THIRD DAY OF THE MEETING.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—This was the third day of the Louisiana Jockey Club races. The track was in good condition, the attendance fair, and the races satisfactory.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap; two-mile dash. Six horses started, and the race was won by Fred. Bonnabel, beating Port Leonard, Meta H., Donnybrook, Mary L., and Vidal, in the same order. Time—3:43.

SECOND RACE.—Three miles; all ages; club purse, $800. Six horses started and the race was won by Cape Race, beating Fannie M., Tom Arken, Fred. Bonnabel, Wanderer, and Carrington, in the same order. Time—5:34½.

THIRD RACE.—Selling race; all ages; mile heats; purse $500.

SUMMARY.

Edwin Adams	1	1
Tom Leathers	4	2
Mephisto	5	3
Captain Hutchinson	2	dis.
General Palmer	3	dis.
Vidal	6	dis.
I. O. U.	7	dis.
Romping Girl	8	dis.

Time—1:46¾, 1:47¼.

STORM IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 18.—One of the most terrific hail-storms ever witnessed in this vicinity, accompanied by heavy wind, rain, and lightning, passed over this city at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. At 2 P. M. the barometer at the Signal Office commenced falling, and in a few minutes had fallen half an inch. For ten minutes the wind blew at the rate of twenty-six miles an hour, which was followed as suddenly by a dead calm. The rain-fall in ten minutes was half an inch, and the streets were flooded. The hail-stones were rough, and of peculiar shape, weighing from one to three ounces. No damage has been heard of as yet.

THE VACANCY IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Washington, says: "It is understood that Gov. Dix has offered the seat on the Court of Appeals Bench, made vacant by the death of Judge Peckham, to Hon. Robert S. Hale, present member of Congress from the Warren, Essex, and Clinton District. It is not yet known whether Mr. Hale will accept the appointment. He is one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and would both adorn and dignify the Bench.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The pigeon shooting which commenced in this city yesterday was concluded to-day. The following are the names of the winners of prizes: Robert Newell, of Buffalo, first prize, $150; E. P. Fish, of Buffalo, second, $125; H. M. Clay, of Buffalo, third, $100; J. C. Haskell, of Boston, fourth, $75; George Smith, of Buffalo, fifth, $50.

MAILS RECEIVED.

The Inman steam-ship City of New-York, which left Liverpool on Dec. 4 and Queenstown on Dec. 5, reached this port yesterday with mails to those dates. The arrival of the Pomerania, from Hamburg Dec. 3 via Southampton Dec. 5, placed us, however, by the courtesy of the management of the line, in receipt of London papers later by two days than any previously received.

THE ST. LOUIS COTTON MARKET.

The report of the St. Louis Cotton Association for the week ending Dec. 12, shows the total amount of sales to be 2,275 bales, at an average of from 8 cents to 15½ cents per pound, against 2,068 bales the week previous, at prices ranging from 10½ to 15¼. The classification adopted by New-York is in force in St. Louis, and the expenses of freighting from that city to this port is about one cent per pound. The total amount of shipments from Sept. 1 was 32,591 bales, which is an increase of 14,600 bales over the corresponding period of last year.

D. APPLETON & CO.

To the habitual reader and genuine lover of books it is needless to dilate on the feast for hungry intellects which the heavily-laden book-shelves in the Appletons' publication store furnish. Any book-worm knows this fact well. He scents out new editions or rare copies as a hound scents his game, and he is, consequently, a constant and regular visitor to the great Broadway store. It is the same with the student, the professor, and the school teacher. They go there as a matter of course; ask for what they want, and are soon lost to sight. But there is another and innumerable class—those who read by fits and starts and those who buy books at stated periods, such as Christmas, either for themselves and families or as holiday gifts for others. These are thankful for a little occasional guidance. It saves time and trouble, and they can feel confident of having made a judicious selection when they do not depend altogether on their own fancies. Let them step into the Appletons' store, then, in imagination, before they go there in the body, while a few of the most desirable books and editions are pointed out to them. They will then be well advised as to what to look for, and their ranges of selection will be most conveniently circumscribed. If they are, after that, unable to please themselves, they must dive into the ocean of literature on their own account.

Among the many literary luxuries which Messrs. Appleton have collected for Christmas book virtuosi is a complete set of the *Illustrated London News* sixty-one volumes, in perfect condition and handsomely bound. This would be an invaluable addition to a large library. It is a history of men, countries, costumes, inventions, discoveries, &c., contemporaneously written and illustrated; a fine set of the Percy Society's publications in thirty volumes; the octavo edition (the best) of Carlyle's works in thirty-four volumes; the Shakespeare Society publications in ten volumes; the Genius of George Cruikshank, a collection of the choicest and rarest etchings and wood-cuts, showing the versatility, the humor and genius of the greatest caricaturist of the present age during his long career. This choice set consists of seven volumes imp. 8vo, neatly inlaid, and five volumes small octavo, containing the letter-press to the celebrated comic almanacs, uniformly bound in full tree calf extra, by Hayday; Defoe's works in twenty volumes; the twelve-volume octavo edition of Froude's England; a beautiful set—large paper copy—of the British poets in 130 volumes; Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds, eleven volumes; Polychrome Ornaments, illustrated in gold and silver, one volume, folio; the octavo edition of Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, and many other very valuable works. All these editions are in the very highest style of calf, morocco, and tree binding. Of new books for the holiday season there are:

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, AND DRESS, DURING THE MIDDLE AGES, and during the Renaissance Period. By Paul Lacroix. Illustrated with fifteen chromo-lithographic prints by F. Kellerhoven, and upward of 400 engravings on wood. 1 vol., royal 8vo.

ROME. By Francis Wey. Illustrated with 346 engravings on wood by the most celebrated artists, and a plan of Rome. With an introduction by W. W. Story, Esq. Folio.

BOYDELL GALLERY, (THE.) A collection of engravings illustrating the dramatic works of Shakespeare. By the artists of Great Britain. Reproduced from the originals, in prominent Woodbury type, by Vincent Brooks, Day & Son, London. Elegantly bound in one volume, folio.

BRYANT. The Story of the Fountain. With 42 illustrations by Harry Fenn, Alfred Fredericks, John A. Hows, Winslow Homer, and others. Printed in the most perfect manner on heavy calendered paper, uniform with "The Song of the Sower." The Song of the Sower. Illustrated, from original drawings, by Hennessey, Fenn, Winslow Homer, Hows, Griswold, and others. Engraved, in the most perfect manner, by our best artists. The Little People of the Snow. Illustrated with about 50 exquisite engravings, in tints, from designs by Alfred Fredericks. In one volume, small octavo.

GEMS OF EUROPEAN ART. From the galleries of Europe. Beautifully engraved on steel, after pictures of the great masters. Edited by S. C. Hall, F. S. A. Two volumes in one. Folio, morocco.

HOLBEIN (HANS) AND HIS TIME. By Dr. Alfred Woltmann. Translated by F. E. Bunnett. Illustrated with 60 fine engravings. 1 vol., small 4to.

HOMES, HAUNTS, AND WORKS OF RUBENS, VANDYKE, REMBRANDT, AND CUYP, THE DUTCH GENRE PAINTERS, MICHAEL ANGELO AND RAFFAELE. Being a series of Art Rambles in Belgium, Holland, and Italy. By F. W. Fairholt. Illustrated with 133 engravings on wood. 1 vol., small 4to.

JAMESON'S (MRS.) WORKS OF ART, VIZ.: The History of Our Lord, as exemplified in Works of Art; with that of His Types, St. John the Baptist, and other Persons of the Old and New Testament. Commenced by the late Mrs. Jameson; continued and completed by Lady Eastlake. Forming the Fourth Series of Sacred and Legendary Art, and completing the work. 892 pages; with 31 etchings and 281 engravings on wood. 2 vols., square crown 8vo. Legends of the Saints and Martyrs. Fourth edition, with 19 etchings and 187 woodcuts. 2 vols. Legends of the Monastic Orders. Third edition, with 11 etchings and 88 woodcuts. 1 vol. Legends of the Madonna. Third edition. 420 pages, with 27 etchings, and 165 woodcuts. 1 vol.

CHEFS D'ŒUVRE OF THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS. By Philippe Burty. Comprising Pottery and Porcelain, Glass, Enamel, Metal, Goldsmiths' Work, Jewelry, and Tapestry. Edited by W. Chaffers, F. S. A. Beautifully illustrated with fifty-six full-page engravings and very many woodcuts. 1 vol., 8vo.

GOETHE GALLERY. Containing fifty superb illustrations, engraved on steel, representing characters from Goethe's works, drawn by Frederick Pecht and Arthur Von Ramberg. With Descriptive Text by Frederick Pecht. In one superb imperial octavo volume, uniform with the "Schiller Gallery."

Among the standard works of fiction in D. Appleton & Co.'s Christmas catalogue are:

COOPER'S (JAMES FENIMORE) NOVELS. New edition; 32 vols. Sea Tales; 5 vols. Sea Tales, with forty illustrations by Darley; 1 vol., 8vo. Leather-Stocking Tales; 5 vols. Leather-Stocking Tales, with forty illustrations by Darley; 1 vol., 8vo.

DICKENS' (CHARLES) WORKS. Globe Edition, 15 vols., 12mo. Household Edition, 15 vols. 29 vols. Illustrated Library Edition. Riverside Edition, 28 vols., illustrated. The Complete Works of, illustrated with 32 engravings and a steel-plate portrait of the author. 6 vols., small 8vo.

THACKERAY, (W. M.,) COMPLETE WORKS. Best library edition, with the original illustrations. 22 vols., 8vo.

To the above may be added a large, varied, and extensive assortment of the best English and American classical literature, in all sizes and in every description of binding.

EX-MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

The following correspondence explains itself:

NEW-YORK, No. 21 PARK ROW, Dec. 18, 1873.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall:

SIR: I hereby give you notice that the trial of the indictment against you in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, upon the trial of which the jury heretofore disagreed, will be moved on Monday, Dec. 22d inst.

Yours, &c., FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Attorney General.

[Answer.]

DEC. 18, 1873.

Mr. Attorney General:

SIR: I hereby accept your notice, and will be as ready to meet you then as I have heretofore been.

Your obedient servant,
A. OAKEY HALL.

SUSPENSION OF ANOTHER DRY-GOODS HOUSE.

Another dry-goods house has suspended. Messrs. Wight & Tillinghast, dry-goods commission merchants, of Nos. 96 and 98 Franklin street, notified their creditors, yesterday, of their inability to meet their maturing obligations. The following statement is by a member of the firm: The suspension is caused by the loss of credit occasioned by the failure of Messrs. A. W. Sprague & Co., of Providence, Mr. W. Sprague, of the latter firm, being a special partner to the amount of $150,000 in the firm of Wight & Tillinghast. The last-mentioned firm was organized on the 1st of January, 1873, with a capital of $250,000. The firm is not in a position, so far, to give even a general idea of either their assets or liabilities.

THE IDA VAIL MURDER.

The trial of Alonzo E. Kimball, charged with having been concerned in the murder of Ida W. Vail, was concluded in the Hudson County Court on Wednesday. The charge to the jury was delivered yesterday morning, and was very similar to the charge delivered in the case of Mrs. Metzler. The jury retired at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and remained out all day. At midnight they came in and announced that there was no prospect of their agreeing, when the court discharged them. It transpired that they stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal.

RYE NECK MURDER TRIAL.

The evidence in the Rye Neck murder case was brought to a close at a late hour on Wednesday night, and at the opening of court yesterday morning Francis Larkin proceeded to address the jury in behalf of the prisoner, Peter Tirrell. He was followed by District Attorney Briggs, on the part of the people, after which Justice Tappen submitted the case to the jury, but up to a late hour they had failed to agree upon a verdict.

ANTON RUBINSTEIN, THE GREAT PIANIST.

The subjoined letter from Anton Rubinstein, the world-renowned pianist, whose playing throughout his American tour created so profound a sensation in musical circles, as will be well remembered, has addressed the following letter to Messrs. Steinway & Sons, the great representative piano-makers of America:

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1873.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons:

GENTLEMEN: On the eve of returning to Europe, I deem it my pleasant duty to express to you my most heartfelt thanks for all the kindness and courtesy you have shown me during my stay in the United States, but also, and above all, for your unrivaled piano-fortes, which once more have done full justice to their world-wide reputation, both for excellence and capacity of enduring the severest trials; for during all my long and difficult journeys all over America, in a very inclement season, I used, and have been enabled to use, your pianos exclusively in my 215 concerts, and also in private, with the most eminent satisfaction and effect.

Yours, very truly,
ANTON RUBINSTEIN.

This unsolicited testimonial has increased value, arising from the fact that it is the only one ever given by Rubinstein to any piano-manufacturer throughout his artistic career.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

A Christmas Present

acceptable to a wife, mother, sister, daughter, or friend, is a

WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING-MACHINE.
Nos. 625 and 1,141 Broadway, New-York.
No. 306 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
No. 8 Newark av., Jersey City.—*Advertisement.*

For the Holidays

H. T. Wilhelm & Co., No. 1,152 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., sell their entirely new stock of China, Glass, and Earthen-ware, Clocks, Bronzes, Parians, Cutlery, Plated ware, &c., at panic prices.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

Best Quality—Most Quantity—BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, &c.—perfectly pure. Great care should be used in selecting genuine flavoring extracts, both in regard to taste and health. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Sole Proprietors, Boston.—*Advertisement.*

The dangerous wire spring trusses pierce the abdomen, causing death. The Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, never slips. Worn comfortably till rupture is permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

EYE GLASSES AND SPECTACLES to strengthen and improve the sight. For sale only by SEMMONS, Optician, No. 687 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

BINOCULAR OPERA, MARINE AND TOURISTS' GLASSES, superior to any offered to the public. SEMMONS, Optician, No. 687 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

The best "Elastic Truss," warranted the best, is sold at Pomeroy's, No. 744 Broadway, for $3.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—*Advertisement.*

Dry Monopole Champagne

OF

HEIDSIECK & CO.,

Purveyors since 1817 to his Majesty the King of Prussia, Emperor of Germany.

This favorite imported Dry Champagne for sale by all wine merchants and grocers.

If You have a Suffering Child, do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly-reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhea. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

Ball, Black & Co.

Offer their stock at private sale, regardless of cost,

from this date until Jan. 1, 1874.

N. B.—Diamonds and all fine jewelry will be included.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Invitations, Ball Cards, Elegant boxes Note Paper for the holidays. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BICKMORE—BRUCE.—At Tabernacle Baptist Church, Tuesday, Dec. 16, by Rev. Wayland Hoyt, ALBERT S. BICKMORE to CHARLOTTE A., daughter of John M. Bruce, all of this City.

CARLE—WHITNEY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., EDWARD H. CARLE to HELEN M., daughter of Charles A. Whitney.

CURRIE—DEPEW.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, DUNCAN D. H. CURRIE to MARY W. DEPEW, granddaughter of the late Mary Terry.

FOOTE—CROMWELL.—Dec. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. L. Stodard, JOHN M. FOOTE to FRANK, daughter of Jacob Cromwell, Esq., all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

NICOLL—LEE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 17, at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th av. and 48th st., by Rev. Dr. Ludlow, GILBERT O. F. NICOLL, of New-York, to ANNA VAN WYCK, daughter of the late Rev. Robert P. Lee, D. D., of Montgomery, N. Y.

REYNOLDS—KNAPP.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1873, by Rev. William P. Alcott, EDWARD B. REYNOLDS, of New-York, to CARRIE H., daughter of O. C. Knapp, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BRUCKNER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 17, ELIZA HENRIETTA, wife of Dr. William H. Bruckner, and daughter of George H. Siemon, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 338 Navy st.

BELLINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1873, MARGARET BELLINGHAM, relict of the late John Bellingham.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, James H. Bellingham, and her son-in-law, Hugh O'Reilly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 190 Prospect st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 19, 1873, at 2 P. M.

COWENHOVEN.—At New-Utrecht, Long Island, on Thursday, 18th inst., ANN VAN NUYSE, widow of Capt. Jacob Cowenhoven, aged 75 years, 1 month, and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, New-Utrecht, on Sunday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CROWTHER.—At the residence of his parents, Pittsfield, Mass., Dec. 16, SPENCER, second son of Rev. Thomas and Hettie Turner Crowther, aged 4 years, 6 months, 23 days.

His remains were interred at Green-Wood, 18th inst.

HUNTER.—At his residence, in this City, on the 18th inst., ANN M. HUNTER, widow of Elias DesBrosses Hunter, and daughter of the late Peter Jay Munro.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison av., corner of 44th st., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 10:30 A. M., without further invitation.

METCALF.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, 1873, THOMAS METCALF, only son of John S. and Mary Metcalf, aged 2 years and 21 days.

The funeral will take place at Elizabethport, N. J., at 1 o'clock to-day. The remains will be taken to Hoboken Cemetery.

☞ Hudson County, N. Y., papers please copy.

SLARK.—On Monday, Dec. 15, 1873, HELENA K. SLARK, daughter of the late Robert Slark, of New-Orleans.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her brother-in-law, Charles P. Palmer, No. 24 East 39th st., on Thursday morning, Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

SEAMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 17, ANN C., wife of John F. Seaman, and daughter of Elizabeth and the late Edward N. Ebbets.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 95 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STURGES.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, LOTHROP L. STURGES, late of the firm of Sturges, Clearman & Co., in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral service will be held at his late residence, No. 116 East 19th st., on Friday morning, the 19th inst., at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SUTTON.—On Wednesday, 17th December, FRANK MILLS, son of Effingham B. and Mary L. Sutton, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 20th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 752 5th av.

TAGGARD.—Suddenly, at his late residence, No. 113 West 42d st., K. DESAIX TAGGARD, in the 32d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN DEVENTER.—On Dec. 17, WILLIAM VAN DEVENTER, in the 62d year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, 19th inst., at 10 A. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 126 East 44th st. The remains will be taken to Bound Brook, N. J., for interment.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—On Monday, Dec. 15, at Newark, N. J., THOS. S. WILLIAMS, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Second Avenue M. E. Church, corner 119th st., Harlem, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 1 P. M. Friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Thomas B. Tappen, are respectfully invited to attend.

WARDELL.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Wednesday, 17th inst., TYLER W. WARDELL, son of the late Robert Wardell, of Eatontown, N. J.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Sidney Wintringham, No. 153 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Funeral services will also be held at his late residence in Flushing, on Friday, at 3 o'clock.

WILLS.—At Montclair, N. J., Dec. 18, 1873, FLORENCE LOUISA, daughter of Frederic H. and Emma Louisa Wills, aged 2 years, 6 months, and 12 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, in Montclair, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment. Carriages will be in waiting at the Cortlandt Street Ferry, New-York, at 1 o'clock P. M., for friends desiring to accompany the remains to the cemetery; and those wishing to attend the funeral at Montclair will take the 8:50 A. M. boat from Barclay Street Ferry.

☞ English papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—In New-York, on Thursday, CARRIE M. WRIGHT, daughter of the late John B. Wright, aged 14.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of her brother-in-law, Edward P. Haff, No. 141 Greene av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 11 A. M.

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POLITICAL.

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ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	28	Leather, sides	1,834
Copper, bbls	68	Tallow, pkgs	452
Cotton, bales	6,769	Stearine, pkgs	15
Eggs, bbls	1,194	Beef, pkgs	366
Beans, bbls	91	Pork, pkgs	2,117
Flour, bbls	9,388	Cut-meats, pkgs	3,006
Meal, bbls	50	Lard, tcs	2,348
Meal, bags	180	Lard, kegs	200
Wheat, bushels	143,985	Oil-cake, pkgs	2,128
Corn, bushels	19,700	Dressed Hogs, No.	426
Oats, bushels	24,800	Butter, pkgs	3,485
Malt, bushels	500	Cheese, pkgs	925
Peas, bushels	300	Rice, pkgs	395
Grass-seed, bags	464	Starch, pkgs	975
Hops, bales	126	Tobacco, hhds	5
Hides, No.	291	Tobacco, pkgs	42
Hides, bbls	198	Wool, bales	4
Skins, bales	16	Whisky, bbls	225
Moss, bales	24	Tea, pkgs	10
Spirits Turp., bbls	10		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Thuringia, for Hamburg—2 bxs. Pianos, 600 bags Coffee, 150 bbls. Beef, 1,033 bxs. [illegible], 465 bales Tobacco, 6 cases Cigars, 35 bales Leather, 1,099 cases Sewing-machines, 19 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 600 bales Cotton, 769 tcs. Lard, 2,500 bushels Corn, 30 bbls. Lard-oil, 11 bxs. Nails, 80 bxs. Middles, 30 cks. Potash, 84 pkgs. Provisions, 290 Hides, 7 cks. Hair, 1,060 bxs. Starch, 140 bxs. Clocks, 43 bags Horn-tips, 22 pkgs. Machinery, 75 cases Lobsters, [illegible] cases Wool, 200 cases Cheese.

By the bark Enrico Merello, for Londonderry—32,280 bushels Corn.

By the bark Arfacsad, for Cork—33,874 bushels Corn.

By the bark Mirago, for Gibraltar—9,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Armonia, for Gibraltar—1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 8,886 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig P. J. C. Wahl, for Cork—17,289 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Lady Gertrude, for Cork—26,800 bushels Corn.

By the schooner Titania, for Corunna—750 bbls. Petroleum, 2,470 cases Petroleum.

By the steamer Russia, for Liverpool—578 bales Cotton, 15,596 bushels Wheat, 281 bxs. Bacon, 35 cases Tobacco, 210 pkgs. Tobacco, 70 bales Leather, 23 pkgs. Bees-wax, 9 bales Furs, 64 bbls. Apples.

By the ship Artist, for Liverpool—21,952 bushels Corn, 5,617 bushels Wheat, 1,121 tcs. Lard, 498 bales Cotton, 3,289 bbls. Flour, 750 bxs. Bacon, 2,575 bags Oil-cake, 170 bxs. Cheese.

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BEES-WAX—Has been more sought after on the basis of 29c.@31½c. for Yellow, the latter for very choice.

CORDAGE—A limited business has been reported at previous prices. Messrs. Wm. Wall's Sons now quote thus: Manila Cordage, sizes above 12-thread, 17c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, ¼ inch and 5-16 inch diameter, 18c.; do., 12-thread, ⅜ inch diameter, 17½c.; do. Hay Rope, 17½c.; do. Cordage Bolt Rope Yarns, 19c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 20c.; Tarred Manila, 19½c.; Fine Tarred Manila Lath Yarn, 18c.; Sisal Rope, sizes above 12-thread, 15c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 16c.; do., 12-thread and Hay Rope, 15½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, sizes above 12-thread, 15c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, ¼, and 5-16 inch, 16c.; do., 12-thread, ⅜ inch, and Hay Rope, 15½c., and Russia Bolt Rope, 17c. cash, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—For early deliveries the market is ⅛c. lower and quiet; sales, 1,516 bales, of which 182 bales last evening, including 942 to exporters, 574 to spinners; future deliveries have been offering ⅛c. lower, with a fair trade. For future delivery (basis Low Middling) the sales have been as follows: Sales last evening, after 3 P. M.: January, 200 bales, 15 23-32c.; 500 bales, 15 11-16c.; 800 bales, 15¾c.; 2,000 bales, 15 23-32c. February, 500 bales, 16 5-32c.; 200 bales, 16 3-16c. March, 800 bales, 16 17-32c.; 200 bales, 16½c. April, 100 bales, 16 15-16c. Total, 4,800 bales. Sales to-day up to 3 P. M., December, 100 bales, 15 7-16c.; January, 1,100 bales, 15⅝c.; 700 bales, 15 9-16c.; 300 bales, 15 17-32c.; 300 bales, 15 9-16c.; 900 bales, 15 19-32c.; 700 bales, 15 9-16c.; 600 bales, 15 19-32c.; 100 bales, 15⅝c.; 100 bales, 15 21-32c.; 200 bales, 15⅝c.; 100 bales, 15 21-32c.; 800 bales, 15⅝c.; 2,800 bales, 15 21-32c.; 900 bales, 15¾c.; February, 200 bales, 16⅛c.; 200 bales, 16 1-16c.; 400 bales, 16 1-32c.; 800 bales, 16c.; 500 bales, 16 1-32c.; 500 bales, 16c.; 800 bales, 16 1-32c.; 700 bales, 16c.; 900 bales, 16 1-32c.; 300 bales, 16 3-32c.; 500 bales, 16⅛c.; 400 bales, 16 1-16c.; 700 bales, 16 1-32c.; 600 bales, 16c.; March, 100 bales, 16⅜c.; 500 bales, 16 5-16c.; 200 bales, 16 11-32c.; 100 bales, 16⅜c.; 300 bales, 16 11-32c.; 500 bales, 16 7-16c.; 200 bales, 16⅜c.; April, 200 bales, 16 11-16c.; 200 bales, 16¾c.; 400 bales, 16 11-16c.; 100 bales, 16 23-32c.; 300 bales, 16¾c.; 100 bales, 16 25-32c.; total, 19,800 bales; grand total, 25,600 bales. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 24,442 bales, and thus far this week 157,819 bales, against 149,216 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 1,505,673 bales, against 1,499,605 bales for the same time last year. Consolidated (five days)—Exports to Great Britain, 50,750 bales; exports to the Continent, 12,110 bales. Stock—In New-York, 85,527 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 597,457 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14	14
Good Ordinary	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15 7-16	15 7-16
Low Middling	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

COFFEE—Has been held firmly at unchanged prices, with sales of 4,000 bags Rio at New-Orleans, per Mississippi, at 25c., gold; stock here this morning, 83,282 bags Brazil; and at the outports, 17,648 bags; stock of either descriptions in first hands, 5,543 bags; sales of other than Brazils for the week—3,538 bags Maracaibo, 245 bags Porto Rico, 70 bags Mexican, 41 bags Costa Rica, 40 bags Laguayra, sold in lots for consumption within our range. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 23½c.@23¾c.; fair, 24½c.@24¾c.; good, 25½c.@25¾c.; prime, 26¼c.@26½c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 23¾c.@27½c., gold; Java, [illegible]; Maracaibo, 25½c.@27c.; Laguayra, 24½c.@26c.; San Domingo, 20c., gold.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand and quoted a shade easier in price. Shipping grades of stock have attracted less attention. Trade and Family grades have been in limited request, and with rather freer offerings, closed heavily. The sales reported since our last have reached 12,150 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25, chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western, $5 70@$6 40, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 65@$7 10, mainly $6 85@$7; very good to very fancy do. at $7 10@$8; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $6 60@$7 10; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 75@$7 15 ⅌ bbl., and trade and family Extras within the previous range. We quote:

No. 2 Flour	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 70@ 6 40
Extra State	6 65@ 8 00
Extra City	6 65@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 75@ 7 15
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 60@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 75@11 00

Southern Flour has been more freely offered, and has been in less request at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 bbls., in lots, at from $7@$8 10 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $8 10@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $6 25@$7 for inferior stock, ⅌ bbl.... Oregon and California Flour continues quiet and nominal.... Rye Flour has been scarce and in demand at from $4 50@$6 for very poor Fine to choice Superfine; sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl. .... Cornmeal has been quite active at from $3 65@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3 90@$4, in full lots; $3 35@$3 85 for White do.; $3 80@$4 10, mainly $4, for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 2,100 bbls., part to arrive.... Bag-meal in request at $1 45@$1 47½ for coarse; $1 50@$1 55 for Yellow, and $1 65 for White, ⅌ 100 lbs. .... Oat-meal at $6 50@$7 75 ⅌ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour has been selling, in lots, within the range of from $3 20@$3 40 for State, and $3 40@$3 60 for Pennsylvania, ⅌ 100 lbs.

EGGS—Have been sparingly sought after since our last, within the range of from 28c.@33c. for ordinary to extra choice stock, the main call having been for fresh stock available at 29c.@30c. Limed quiet at 20c.@22c. ⅌ dozen.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately active, but quoted about 1c.@2c. a bushel lower. The demand has been mainly for export, and in good part for stock to arrive. Winter Wheat has been in slack request, and irregular in price; sales have been 145,000 bushels, at $1 55@$1 56 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 57½@$1 59 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 66 for No. 1 Milwaukee, small lot; $1 53@$1 56 for Iowa Spring; $1 65 for No. 1 Duluth; $1 55 for No. 2 North-west, $1 60 for Winter Red Western, $1 65 for White Spring, $1 70@$1 82½ for White Michigan; also 25,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, first half January, $1 55; 15,000 bushels No. 1 North-west, seller's option, to first week in January, $1 58.... Corn has been quite active, the demand having been particularly good for prime Mixed Western, in store, in part for shipment; prices closing more firmly.... Sales have been 103,000 bushels at 78c.@79c. for Western Mixed, in store; 79c.@80c. for do., afloat; 76c.@78c. for New Western Mixed, afloat; 76c. for New White Western. Oats have been in better demand at steady prices; sales have been 39,000 bushels at 56c.@56½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 57c.@58c. for White Western. Rye has been more active; sales 10,000 bushels State at $1 06. Barley has been quiet; sales have been 3,000 bushels at $1 40 for Western and two-rowed State, and $1 90 for four-rowed State. .... Barley-malt in moderate demand, with sales reported of 5,000 bushels Upper Lake Canada at $1 70, cash.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in moderate request, with prime shipping Bale Hay quoted at $1 05@$1 10; retailing stock, $1 20@$1 50; Rye Straw, 65c.@85c.; Oats, 70c.@85c.; Wheat, 60c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Trade has been moderate at firm prices. Sales have been 2,500 City Slaughters, 3,000 Dry Mexican, (to arrive,) 500 Dry Matamoros, 500 Dry Mexican, and 1,500 Vera Cruz on private terms; 1,433 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ lbs., at 27¼c., gold, 60 days, and 2,100 Montevideo, 22½ lbs., at 27c., gold, 60 days.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been comparatively quiet since our last, with quotations generally unaltered.

LEATHER—There has been more call for supplies, and prices have shown more firmness for the better grades of stock, which have been offered less freely.

MOLASSES—Has been ruling firm; sales, 175 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 27c.; 168 bbls. New-Orleans at 68c.@72c. We quote: Cuba Clayed, 20c.@23c.; Muscovado Refining, 21c.@25c.; do. Grocery, 26c.@35c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@55c.; English Islands, 26c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 68c.@75c. for good to very choice.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been dull and nominal, with Strained quoted at $2 55@$2 60. Of Tar, 125 bbls. Wilmington were sold at $2 95. Spirits Turpentine has been held higher, with sales of 100 bbls. in merchantable order, at 42c., and 60 New-York bbls. at 42½c. The deliveries embraced 1 bbl. Rosin and 19 bbls. Spirits Turpentine. Stock, 71,572 bbls. Rosin, 2,022 bbls. Tar, and 4,728 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

PETROLEUM—Has been offering at weak prices with a quick market; sales have been 1,000 bbls. Crude, in bulk, at 5¼c.; 1,200 bbls Refined at 13¾c.; 2,500 bbls. high test, for December, at 15c.; 2,000 bbls. do., for January, at 14⅝c. Cases, 19c.@20c. Naphtha at 8½c. In Philadelphia the market has been dull at 13⅛c.@13¼c. for Refined.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and unsettled; of spot lots, 100 bbls. new Mess were sold at $16 for uninspected, and $16 62½ for inspected; future deliveries have been offered at $16; of old Mess, 150 bbls. brought $14 50, and 100 bbls. uninspected prime Mess, $14 25.... Lard closed weak at 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Western Steam, on the spot and December; 8⅜c. for January; 9c. for February; 9¼c. for March; sales, 350 tcs., on the spot, little off in quality, at 8¼c.; 500 tcs., December, 8⅜c.; 2,250 tcs., January, 8¾c.; 2,400 tcs., February, 9c.; 2,000 tcs., March, 9¼c.; of City Steam, 40 tcs. brought 8½c.; of No. 1 City, 50 tcs. were sold at 8c.... Beef Hams have been in good demand, with sales of 500 bbls., to arrive, at $24 50. Beef has been quiet, with 300 bbls. sold on private terms and 200 tcs. Philadelphia Beef at $27. We quote at $8 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $12@$13 for Extra Mess, in bbls.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for Extra do. ⅌ tierce; sales, 125 bbls. and 40 tcs. .... Dressed Hogs have been steadily held at 6¼c.@7⅛c. for City, and 6⅜c.@6⅝c. for Western. Cut-meats have been in fair demand, with sales of 850 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, for February, at 6c.; 100 tcs. Western Hams, at 10c.; 1,000 City Hams, at 9⅞c.; 400 City Shoulders, at 7c.; 100,000 lbs. Rib Bellies, (part to arrive,) including 11½@12 lb. averages, at 9¼c.@9½c.; 1,200 City Smoked Hams, 11⅜c.@12c., and 900 loose Shoulders, 7⅜c.@8c. Bacon has been offered at weak prices, with a moderate trade; sales, 1,500 boxes Long Clear, December, 7⅜c.@7½c.; 500 bxs. Short clear, December, on private terms; 500 bxs. Short Rib, 7⅜c.; 1,250 bxs. Long and Short Clear, together, for January, 7⅝c.; 1,000 bxs. do. on private terms; 650 bxs. Western Short Clear, fancy lot, 8c.; 150 bxs. City Long Clear, on spot, at 7½c.... Butter has been firm. We quote the range from 24c.@38c. for fair to strictly choice State and near-by product; at 38c.@42c. for strictly choice to fancy lots, (including pails,) and 17c.@32c. for the range of Western, including rolls at 21c.@30c.... Cheese has been steadily held. State Factory, poor to choice, quoted at from 14¼c., chiefly at 13¼c.@14c., for good to fine; 14¼c. for choice and 12c.@13¼c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 9c.@18c.; Western product at 9c.@13c. for fair to choice Factory; 8c.@9c. for Skimmed stock, ⅌ lb.; job lots of stock ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. higher.

SKINS—Have met with a readier sale, with Deer quoted thus: Honduras, 62½c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.; Central American, trimmed, 62½c.@65c.; Central American, untrimmed, 57½c.; Sisal, 60c.; Augostura, 50c.; Para, 60c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c., currency, ⅌ lb. And Goat thus: Tampico, 47½c.; Matamoros, 47½c.; Vera Cruz, 44c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.; Payta, 45c.; Curacao, 45c.; Cape, 30c.@35c.; Madras, 45c.; Patna, 30c.@35c., currency.

SALT—Has been quoted stronger on a better inquiry, with a comparatively good demand noted. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2 10@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull, since our last, with Crude quoted at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been rather lightly dealt in, since our last, mostly in jobbing way, with Mace quoted at $1 25@$1 28; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 02½; Cassia at 24½c.@25c.; Cloves at 34c.@35c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@22½c.; White Pepper, 31½c.@32½c.; Pimento at 11¼c.; Ginger at 11⅞c.@13c. ⅌ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been in better demand at rather steady prices; sales add up 2,083 hhds., including 1,103 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¼c.@8¾c.; 280 hhds. common Cuba, 6½c.@7c.; 300 hhds. good and strict good Refining Muscovado at 7½c., and 400 hhds. good do. at 7½c. Sales were made public, late yesterday, of 1,736 hhds. Cuba, the bulk of which had been sold some few days back. We now quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 7¼c.; good do., 7⅜c.; prime do., 7½c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 7¾c.@8¼c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 7¼c.@8⅝c.; Manila, bags, 6⅝c.@7⅛c. Refined Sugars have been quiet since our last, with Hard quoted at 10¼c.; A's at 9¼c.@9½c.; Yellow at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. ⅌ lb.

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Dec. 1, 1873	55,575	32,550	311,427	4,863
Receipts since Dec. 1	9,901	11,314	58,527	10
Total	65,476	43,864	369,954	4,873
Sales since Dec. 1	17,387	11,765	53,521	1,141
Stock Dec. 18, 1873	48,089	32,099	316,433	3,732
Stock Dec. 19, 1872	21,287	51,206	121,905	91
Stock Dec. 21, 1871	26,570	38,088	228,000	2,847
Stock Dec. 22, 1870	28,728	77,985	313,190	524

TALLOW—Has been quiet and weak; sales embrace 112,000 lbs. at 7⅜c.@7⅝c., with prime held at 7¾c. Of Stearine, sales embrace 15,000 lbs. City, in hhds., at 8⅝c., and 30 tcs. on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 350 bbls., in lots, at $1 ⅌ gallon, showing a steady market. Of Alcohol, sales have been 2,500 bbls., in bond, for export, at 51c.

FREIGHTS—Rates for Grain and Cotton to Liverpool by steam were a shade firmer. In charters there was a moderate business at about previous figures. The engagements were: To Liverpool, by steam, 21,000 bushels Grain at 12½d., part by steamer of the 31st inst., 3,000 bales Cotton at 7d.@7 1-16d., 150 bales Hides at 40s., and 33 tons of Leather at 75s; by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain at 11d.@11½d. To London, by steam, 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 65s., 1,500 bxs. Bacon at 55s., 100 bbls Pork at 7s. 6d., 50 tcs. do. at 10s. 6d., 20 tons of Tallow-grease at 55s., and 1,000 bbls. Flour to fill at 4s. 1½d.; by sail, 200 cases Canned Goods at 30s. ⅌ 40 feet. To Glasgow, by steam, 500 bxs. Bacon and 300 tcs. Lard at 62s. 6d.; 100 tcs. Beef at 10s.; 200 bbls. Pork at 7s. To Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 4s., and 600 bales Cotton at 5-16d. To Havre, by sail, 15 tons Hoofs at 1c., gold, ⅌ lb. The charters include the following: To Cork for orders and United Kingdom, two Italian barks, with 3,500 quarters Grain, each at 8s. and £10 gratuity; a Norwegian bark, with 3,000 quarters do. at 8s. 3d. bags; an Italian bark, with 4,200 quarters do. at 7s. 10½d., and an Italian bark, (relet,) with 3,000 quarters do. at 8s. and £15 gratuity. A British bark, hence to a direct port United Kingdom, with 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 6d. A Danish brig, hence to Gibraltar, for orders, and Mediterranean, with 1,500 bbls. Refined do., at 7s.; privilege of the Adriatic at 8s. An American bark, hence to Aujier, for orders, with 15,000 cases Refined do., at 75c. A German bark, (relet,) from Philadelphia, to the Continent, with 2,500 bbls. Refined do., at 7s. 6d. A British brig of 160 tons register, hence to Porto Rico and back, and a British brig of 120 tons register, hence to the Windward and back, both with general cargoes, on private terms. To Valencia, an American schooner, hence with about 550 bbls. and 2,750 cases Petroleum at 8s. and 40c., and 30,000 extra heavy pipe Staves at $85, with privilege of a port between Marseilles and Valencia, at £75 extra, and if a port between Valencia and Cadiz, £175 extra.... To Cork for orders, an Italian bark, 492 tons, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, at 8s.; another, 448 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do. at 8s.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 18—12:30 P. M.—At 12:15 P. M. the Bank of England Directors posted their card announcing that no change had been made in the rate of discount. Consols for money, 91¾@91⅞; for the account, 92@92⅛. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94½; 1867s, 95¼; Erie Railway Shares, 36½; New-York Central, 78.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36⅝.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 37.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £192,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liabilities, which last week was 48⅛ ⅌ cent., is now 50 ⅌ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 36½@36¾.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36¼@36½. A Paris dispatch quotes Rentes at 58f. 20c.

5 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 95; New 5s, 91⅝; Erie Railway Shares, 36¼.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 18.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Dec. 18—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 9,023,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 58f. 15c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18—12:30 P. M.—There have been no transactions in Cotton, to arrive, but buyers are offering 1-16d. less.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,500 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 5,900 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8½d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, shipped January and February, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8 5-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8¼d.; do. do., deliverable December and January, at 8 3-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable January and February, at 8¼d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 8¼d. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 12½d.@13d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Dec. 18—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 30s 9d.@31s. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 76@78 premium; do. Short Sight, do., 80@81 premium; do., 60 days, gold, 97@98 premium; do., Short Sight, do., 100 premium; on London, 115@117 premium; on Paris, 90@91 premium.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—Cotton dull and lower; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15¼c., Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 181 bales; gross, 574 bales; exports coastwise, 475 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; last evening, 900 bales; spinners, 700 bales; stock, 16,531 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—Cotton dull and lower, tending down; Middling, 16⅜c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 15,458 bales; gross, 16,772 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,816 bales; France, 1,241 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 5,500 bales; stock, 206,472 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 18.—Cotton dull and tending down; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 2,005 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,077 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 1,200 bales; stock, 47,941 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 18.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 2,551 bales; gross, 2,588 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,616 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 54,459 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 18.—Cotton dull and easier, demand limited; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 3,541 bales; exports coastwise, 338 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock 70,735 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 5,996 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,461 bales; sales, 2,355 bales; stock, 120,698 bales.

BUFFALO CATTLE MARKET.

BUFFALO, Dec. 18.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 16 cars reported to arrive, 306 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 5,491 head, or 323 cars, against 359 cars for the same time last week; market dull at weak yesterday's prices; sales of 130 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,188 to 1,503, at $5@$5 55; 44 Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,453 to 1,625, at $5 80@$6 62½; 148 Ohio Steers, ranging from 932 to 1,394, at $4@$5 50; 170 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,132 to 1,506, at $4 87½@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 14,800 head, against 11,800 for the same time last week; market moderately active at ¼c. decline on all grades from last week's closing prices; quality of stock common; sales of 188 Michigan Sheep, averaging 83 lbs., at $5 25; 890 Ohio Sheep, ranging from 74 lbs. to 92 lbs., at $4 37½@$5 25; 400 Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 108 lbs. to 113 lbs., at $5 75@$6 12½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 5,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 22,700 head, against 20,200 for the same time last week; market dull at $5@$5 25.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Dec. 18, E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Chas. B. Crowell, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100.11, located on East One Hundred and Sixth street, north side, 200 feet west of Second avenue, for $2,850, the property being purchased by G. H. Brewster for the plaintiff in the legal action. No other business was transacted, the other legal sale announced by Joseph McGuire, of a house and lot on West Fifty-seventh street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, being adjourned to Jan. 8.

To-day, at the Exchange, E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Geo. P. Smith, Esq., Referee, will dispose of the house and lot No. 707 East Ninth street, north side, 333 feet west of Avenue D, lot 29 by 92.3.

EXCHANGE SALE, THURSDAY, DEC. 18.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 lot, East 106th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.11 .... $2,850

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Dec. 17.

Division st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Ridge st., 22.7x57 7,000

28th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x98.9 40,000

Same property 40,000

47th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5 9,000

57th st., s. w. corner Madison av., 28.6x100.5 110,000

Leasehold Conveyances.

Broadway, Nos. 445 and 447, w. s., between Grand and Howard sts. $150,000

11th st., n. s., 290 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100 9,700

19th st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x92 6,500

Avenue A, w. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 92d st., 25x93.10 2,000

Lease Recorded.

23d st., Nos. 216 to 226, West, all of top floor and s. w. rear part of fifth floor, with front part basement No. 216 West 23d st., with space for office on first floor, rear, &c.; 4 years, per year $8,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY FINE CHRISTMAS PRESENT IS for sale in No. 110 4th st. It is the largest music-box that is in America. It plays eight pieces; has besides the regular construction, a set of bells. Also, a set of pipes and a drum, which operate all together at the same time. C. RICHTER.

FOR SALE—TWO STORES ON CEDAR ST., BETWEEN Pearl and William sts. Address Post Office Box No. 4,342.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS or Carpets.—Desirable store property on Main st., Stamford, Conn. Also a handsome residence; good location. Address OLIVER MOWBRAY, Stamford, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23, AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, VALUABLE SEVENTH WARD CORNER.

Four-story brick house, No. 221 East Broadway, corner Clinton st.; size, 24x90, with stable on rear; terms very easy. Maps at No. 77 Cedar st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE NEW AND ELEGANT STORE, NO. 184 5th av., adjoining south-west corner 23d st.; size about 40x100 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.—Sales-room, No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO., ON FRIDAY, DEC. 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 42 White st., between Broadway and Church st.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF ALL THE FURNITURE, FIXTURES, &c., CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE PREMISES, KNOWN AS THE COLLINS HOUSE, comprising marble counters, steam engine, heaters, bronze chandeliers, patent French range, by Moneuse, with fixtures complete, cost $1,000; Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany p't'd and black walnut bedsteads, black walnut and marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, rosewood and black walnut marble-top centre tables, gilt frame French plate pier mirror, with gilt marble-top pier, base, and cornices, rosewood minor back etagere, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, bed linen, real bronze chandeliers, gas brackets and steam heaters. Also marble-top lunch and oyster counters, marble-top dining tables, rosewood regulator clock, copper-ware, together with all the table-linen, china and glass-ware, cutlery and silver-plated ware, &c. The above is all in fine order, but little used, and will be sold without reserve, by order of the mortgagee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The American National Bank of New-York hereby gives notice that it will sell at public auction, through Albert H. Nicolay & Co., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

Thirty First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the Lake Superior Ship-canal, Railroad and Iron Company, of $1,000 each.

Twenty-eight Second Mortgage Bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-canal Company, of $1,000 each.

Heretofore hypothecated with said bank by Charles Calendar, as security for a loan.

ROBERT SHERRARD, Jr., President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1873.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

AT SOMERVILLE GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH av., will sell a large stock of
INDIA, JAPANESE, AND CHINA GOODS,
RICH RUGS,
INLAID CABINETS,
LACQUER PORCELAIN,
and a great variety of small ware. Also,
ARTIST FURNITURE, COSTUMES, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., on
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
19th and 20th inst.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S.,
Corner Greene and Houston sts.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 15, 1873.

Under authority granted by the Secretary of War, the undersigned will sell at this office on JAN. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., by public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, 17,472 pounds of TOBACCO.

The tobacco can be seen upon application to this office.

M. R. MORGAN,
Brevet Brigadier General and C. S.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I SHALL sell, on account of whom it may concern, 400 shares of the capital stock of the New-York Steam Power Company, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the sales-room, No. 50 New Bowery, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

PATRICK REILLY.

Dec. 17, 1873.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, FRIDAY, Dec. 19, at 11 o'clock, within their store, fancy cartons and packages Raisins, suitable for holiday presents. Maccaroni, Malaga and Messina Lemons, Almeria Grapes, Figs, Currants.

FURNITURE.

T. G. Sellew.

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

No. 103 Fulton st.,

BOOK-CASES, AND FANCY DESKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

A PURE SHERRY.—THE WELL-KNOWN HASTINGS Sherry is highly recommended by physicians as a pure wine-tonic. For sale by Messrs. ROWLEY, Hastings, on Hudson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BRED SHORT-horn Durham cows that ever crossed the Atlantic; she measures seven feet two inches round the girth; length, seven feet ten inches; weight, 1,500 pounds; color, bright red; she has given over thirty quarts of milk in one day, when milked three times per day; she took the prize (gold medal) at the cattle-show in the City of Oxford, England, in 1869, and weighed at that time 2,000 pounds, and can be made to weigh 3,000 pounds. I think this will take down some of your Utica stock. The cow "Bambury" can be seen at Franklyn House, No. 1,132 Broadway, corner Myrtle av., Brooklyn, E. D. G. JARVIS, Owner.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to enter into engagements with owners of steam-ships for the transportation of freight from Portland to St. John and Halifax; also from Portland or Boston to Liverpool and Glasgow. The Grand Trunk Company will agree to furnish cargo for two large steamers a week, either at Portland or Boston, upon through bills of lading from all places in Canada and the Western States for Liverpool or Glasgow, upon divisions of the through rates to be agreed upon. Communications to be addressed to the undersigned. C. J. BRYDGES,
MONTREAL, Dec. 12, 1873. Managing Director.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorydyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

RAILROAD FREIGHT TARIFFS IN ENGland, Germany, and Belgium, with some comparisons with American rates, are treated in an elaborate article by a German railroad man, published in THE RAILROAD GAZETTE, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, for Dec. 20 and two following numbers. Price 10 cents each. They give the facts necessary for understanding the comparative highness or lowness of American rates.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT OFFICE boy, about fifteen; apply to-day, (Friday,) between 9 and 11 A. M.; must have good references as to honesty; wages, $3 per week for the first six months. J. L. HUTCHINSON & CO., real estate, No. 37 Union square.

WANTED—A MAN TO COLLECT RENTS AND make himself useful about an office; small cash deposit required. TRAYNOR'S, No. 376 2d av., basement.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY (GENTLEMAN and wife) a first-class waiter. Address, with City references, Post Office Box No. 1,365.

SALESMEN WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD men with large acquaintance. Apply by letter.
LEE, TWEEDY & CO.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 Per Cent.
WATER LOAN BONDS.
CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall street, New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS, and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS on LONDON BANKING ASSOCIATION and GERMAN BANK OF LONDON.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York,

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall st., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants and corporations, execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

$100 PER 100 SHARES,
$250 PER $50,000 GOLD.

Stock privileges, gold privileges, (puts and calls,) double privileges in stocks and gold; all contracts negotiated on members of the Exchange or responsible parties. Explanatory circulars, with references, mailed to any address. LAPSLEY & BAGLEY, Brokers, No. 74 Broadway.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the undermentioned companies bearing the traffic guarantee or obligation to purchase of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been appropriated from traffic to the 31st October, 1873, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of such bonds, pursuant to the agreements between said companies respectively and said Great Western Railway Company of Canada and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and that the said Great Western Railway Company require proposals for sale of such bonds, which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, up to the 15th January, 1874:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company $4,211 45

Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company 24,255 82

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager,
Great Western Railway Company.

1st December, 1873.

SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY,
Nos. 31 AND 33 PINE ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the third (3) class, held at the office of the company Dec. 9, 1873, the following gentlemen were elected for a term of three years:

A. R. WETMORE, SIDNEY WINTRINGHAM,
FRANCIS PAYSON, JOSEPH F. KNAPP,
ROBERT L. CASE, THEODORE R. WETMORE,
EDWARD WOOD, JOHN T. WILLETS,
JAMES BRETT, EDWARD C. JONES,
SANFORD R. KNAPP.

At a meeting of Directors held on the 18th inst., ROBERT L. CASE was elected President, and THEODORE R. WETMORE Vice President, unanimously.

ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York. JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

A GENTLEMAN OF THOROUGH EXPERIence in City banking, and a large and successful personal acquaintance with bankers and capitalists throughout the United States, wishes to connect himself with a banking or moneyed house, where his business and services would be made available; strict City references. Address A. B., Box 112 Times Up-town Office.

FINANCIAL.

IMPORTANT
TO
INVESTORS AND HOLDERS
OF
Eastern, Western, and Southern
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILWAY BONDS.

THE GREAT FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY IS CAUSING A CONSTANT INQUIRY FOR QUOTATIONS AND VALUES OF SECURITIES NOT ACTIVELY DEALT IN AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

TO MEET THIS GROWING DEMAND WE HAVE INCREASED OUR FACILITIES, AND WITH MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE, A LARGE ACQUAINTANCE AND CORRESPONDENCE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, CAN GIVE THAT PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION SO ESSENTIAL IN THESE TIMES.

HOLDERS OF BONDS ON WHICH PAYMENT OF INTEREST IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED, WHO WISH TO SELL, OR ADD TO THEIR INVESTMENT, WILL DO WELL TO CONSULT WITH US.

IT WOULD BE ADVANTAGEOUS TO PARTIES DESIRING TO DISPOSE OF THEIR SECURITIES TO LEAVE A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION, QUANTITY, AND PRICE WITH US, SO THAT INVESTORS CALLING DAILY AT OUR OFFICE MAY MAKE THEIR SELECTIONS IN THIS WAY, INSURING A MORE READY SALE.

QUOTATIONS AND INFORMATION IN ALL MATTERS OF BUSINESS FREELY GIVEN.

WE ALSO BUY AND SELL AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, RAILWAY STOCKS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c., ON COMMISSION, FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., Bankers,
No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
RAILROAD BONDS,

and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, for the sale to the Trustees of eleven bonds of the January issue.

Proposals should be directed to R. G. Rolston, President, No. 26 Exchange place, and must be presented on or before 12 o'clock M. on the 2d prox.

R. G. ROLSTON, President
of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will fund all interest on its bonds, up to and including Jan. 1, 1875, into five-year seven per cent. Coupon Bonds, convertible into the Company's First Mortgage Bonds at par, and into the lands of the Company at twenty-five per cent. off from the regular prices. A. L. PRITCHARD,
Treasurer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 23 5th av.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE in sums to suit; mortgages purchased. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 135 Broadway, Notary and Commissioner for every State.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 11 WALL ST.

CAPITAL	$150,000 00
SURPLUS	155,269 68
ASSETS	305,269 68

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., also an extra dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20, 1873, to Jan. 2, 1874, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of January. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., on and after the 15th January next, to stockholders of record, on the 27th inst., from which date to day of payment the transfer-books will be closed. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the National City Bank for sixty days.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, CORNER 42D ST. AND 4TH AV.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FROM the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer books will remain closed to Jan. 14, 1874, inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 13th day of January, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK.

CAPITAL, $300,000; SURPLUS, $300,000.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
No. 84 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been declared payable Jan. 5, 1874, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th proximo.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 31 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

INTEREST FOR SIX MONTHS TO 1ST JANuary next, on the Seven per Cent. Certificates of this Company will be paid at this office on the 2d proximo. The transfer-books for said certificates to be closed after the 15th inst. and until the 5th proximo.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS,
No. 52 Wall st.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1873, on first mortgage bonds Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company will be paid in gold at National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st.

JACOB S. WETMORE, Financial Agent.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Friday, Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1874. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL estate mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1874, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 78 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED,
BY E. S. BAILEY,
NO. 65 WALL ST.

500 NAMES SENT FREE FOR 50 CENTS. Address S. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE,

Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address

NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTability wishes to teach some small children, or read and write for an elderly gentleman or lady, for a moderate compensation. Address NEW-ENGLAND, Box No. 107 Times Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A thoroughly competent girl who is a very neat chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; understands the cleaning and care of silver, glass, and china-ware; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A REALly nice and competent girl as chamber-maid and nurse; is fond of children; is a good seamstress, also very neat, willing, and obliging, and has the best of references. Inquire at No. 602 6th av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO English women, together or separate; one as first-class cook or laundress; one as good chamber-maid, waitress, or to do general house-work; City or country; wages moderate; have best references. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant young woman; eighteen months' reference from last lady, who can be seen, speaks of her as honest, sober, respectable, and exceedingly clean and tidy; can highly recommend her as a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at No. 335 4th av.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN L. ROGERS, plaintiff, against ROBERT CENTER, individually; Robert Center, as Executor and Trustee of and under the last will and testament of Henry Center, late of the City of New-York, deceased; Margaret M. Center; Edward C. Center; Henry L. Center; Virginia W. Justh; Robert Center, Henry J. Schenck and Charles Cracy, as Trustees of Virginia W. Justh; Emil Justh; Edward C. Justh; Nina Justh; Edith Justh; Elizabeth Mary Center; Martha Center; The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Edward C. Center, late of West Farms, deceased; and Robert Center, as Administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of said Edward C. Center, deceased, defendants.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 1, 1873. EDGAR LOGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 58 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1873.

n21-law6wF EDGAR LOGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—KINGS County.—HARVEY B. STREETER and GRISWOLD DENISON, plaintiffs, against ROBERT SHANNON, Thomas Whittaker, William Metcalf and Ann Hughes, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office, Brooklyn, Kings County, aforesaid, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1873.

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d12-law6wF

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First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarter rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA,

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)......Dec. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)......Dec. 24
CUBA, (Havana direct)......Dec. 27
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)......Dec. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)......Jan. 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

Steam-ship CITY OF MERIDA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.—TUESDAY, Dec. 23, steam-ship ACAPULCO, Capt. A. G. GRAY, leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, New-York. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

REMITTANCES

TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward issued at reduced rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, and in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent couriers can be obtained [illegible] COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

DELTA (chartered)......Dec. 19
PEMBROKE......Jan. 10
GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin	$55 currency.
Steerage	$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff	$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Dec. 20.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Dec. 25.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Dec. 23.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Dec. 30.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 6.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana. March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:00, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:00 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:00 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Brooklyn for Islip at [illegible]

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot. JOHN T. MOODY, Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers. W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st. JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S HALL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR

Young Ladies and Children,

REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,

No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. ESTABLISHED 1854. Earnest teaching. Common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Established 1820.

Winter recess ends Jan. 6.

For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

FOR BOYS.

MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. The Winter term begins Dec. 1. First-class School. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, Business, Scientific Schools, United States Military and Naval Academies. Winter session, thirty-sixth year, begins Jan. 8. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

A LADY WILL RECEIVE INTO HER FAMILY school a few more children to board and instruct in English and music; pleasant location; forty miles from New-York; terms moderate. Address Mrs. H. E. SEYMORE, New-Canaan, Conn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family. Terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

$250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TEACHER, TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. HULST, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William W. Hulst, of the City of New-York in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of January, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4. William W. Hulst, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1873.

d19-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. W. KOEHLER and FREDERICKA KOEHLER, bankrupts.—Pursuant to an order of the Court in the above-entitled matter, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by ——, auctioneer, at the auction-rooms and horse-mart of Wm. Van Tassell, No. 110 East 13th street, New-York City, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of December, 1873, at 12 M., the following property of the above named bankrupts: Four horses, three sets of harness, two horse blankets, three trucks.—Dated Dec. 16, 1873.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.

NO. 4,332.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH S. WOOLF, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph S. Woolf, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 20th day of November, A. D. 1873. HENRY C. DENISON, Assignee,

d12-1aw3wF* No. 204 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE BREWSTER and ELLIS F. MOORE, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Brewster and Ellis F. Moore, of Woodbridge, in the County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a petition filed against them by their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, Dec. 3, 1873.

DAVID M. STIZER, Assignee,

d5-1aw3wF* No. 92 Sussex street, Jersey City, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

An active, business young man, (American,) desires to engage with some established Real Estate Broker as partner, or for some interest; no capital, but willing to work hard; handsome penman, well educated, and can furnish undoubted references. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $15,000 TO $20,000, in an old and well-known manufacturing establishment. Money to take the place of capital to be retired. Would prefer a partner to take charge of the financial affairs of the house, but one with a good outside trade would be accepted. The best of references given and required. Direct B. J., Brooklyn Post Office, with full name and address.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Highly prosperous; running full time, on permanent contracts; $20,000 asked; proprietor must leave City. Address PUBLISHER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

ANY PERSON HAVING A THIRTY TO THIRTY-five horse-power tubular boiler for sale cheap, can find a customer by addressing below; must be capable of standing 150 pounds cold water pressure, and not used more than eighteen months, and very cheap. S. ASPINALL & NEPHEW, No. 67 1st st., Albany, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SALE OF HORSES.

Notice is hereby given that TWENTY CONDEMNED HORSES will be sold by the FIRE DEPARTMENT on MONDAY, Dec. 22, 1873.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN GREENPOINT WOULD accommodate two or three boarders; family small and quiet; terms reasonable; situation first-class; convenient to ferries to 10th and 23d sts., New-York, and more desirable than other parts of Brooklyn; modern built house, hot and cold water, gas, &c. No. 111 Kent st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR Madison square, would let two or three handsomely-furnished rooms, with board or without. Apply to Mr. BERGMAN, confectioner, Stevens House, corner Broadway and 27th st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, also single room, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., Between Madison and 5th avs.—Private hotel; good accommodations at moderate price; table de hôte. H. LEFLER.

NO. 54 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., rooms on parlor and second floors; also, hall bedrooms, with or without board; private table if desired; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 412 WEST—ELEGANT rooms, with or without board; terms moderate; five minutes to Broadway by cars or stages; fifteen minutes down town by Elevated Railway.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., MADISON SQUARE.—Second floor to let, with or without board; also, single rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged. Call at No. 26 East 23d st.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.

Very handsome rooms to let on second and third floors, with first-class board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

MURRAY HILL.—NO. 51 WEST 35TH ST., ENTIRE second floor of elegantly-furnished rooms, with board or private table, en suite or separately; also room for single gentleman; small private family; superior reference.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A suite of large, light, elegant rooms on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th av.

NO. 210 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs., two hall bedrooms, comfortably furnished; hot and cold water; also baths; terms moderate; references.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE THE WESTMINSTER Hotel.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen of highest respectability only.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE or separately; private table or board; also, family and hall rooms, third floor. No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON 35TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., can accommodate a single gentleman with board. Apply to S. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL RENT fine apartments, with private table, for Winter or longer; house arranged for small select families desiring home.

NO. 7 WEST 29TH ST.

Large sunny room on third floor, southern exposure, to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 174 EAST 60TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, for gentlemen and their wives or gentlemen only; terms reasonable.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—To families or gentlemen, with board; also table board; at No. 52 West 26th st., near Broadway.

NO. 337 WEST 28TH ST.—DESIRABLY LOCATED rooms, with heat and gas, and first-class board, can now be obtained at No. 337 West 28th st.

CRITTENDEN HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 26TH st., on the American or European plan; fine suits and single rooms at reduced prices.

A LARGE SECOND FLOOR, SUNNY ROOM, closet and bath-room adjoining; breakfast if desired. No. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 32 WEST 19TH ST.—A PARLOR AND BEDroom on second floor to rent, with board, to adults; reference required.

NO. 7 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE—ROOM and bedroom, separate or together, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED BOARD—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN wants one large and small room below 23d st., on second floor; good table required; board not to exceed $30 per week; references. Address CLARENCE, Box No. 3,932 New-York Post Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 8th day of January, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Wrapping Paper and Twine for the use of the Post Offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1874, the said articles to be delivered free of expense to the Department at the Blank Agency of the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:

12,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 20x25 inches in size, and to weigh twenty-two pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.

150 reams of Wrapping Paper, 26x40 inches in size, and to weigh fifty-five pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.

130,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, to be eight-ply, and to measure from 750 to 775 yards to the pound, of sufficient strength to sustain a weight of seventeen pounds, and to be put up in balls weighing about a half pound each, and so bound as not to become loose or tangled in transportation.

45,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, to be three-ply, and to measure from forty to forty-five yards to the pound, and to be put up in balls weighing from one to two pounds each, and so bound as not to become loose or tangled in transportation.

Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster General.

Awards will be made for each article separately if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

A bond with two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Wrapping Paper" or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 8th day of January, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Letter Balances for the use of the Post Offices in the United States for one year from and after the 1st day of February, 1874, of the following description, namely:

First. Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed that 1,000 will be wanted.

Second. Balances of the same capacity, graduated by the metric or gramme system. Of this class 100 may be required.

Third. Balances capable of weighing four pounds, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated to half ounces. Of this class it is supposed that 200 will be wanted.

Perfect accuracy, strength, and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.

Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each Balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation, and delivered free of all expense to the blank agency, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered, as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster General.

Awards will be made for each article separately if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

A bond, with two sufficient sureties, will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or any attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior in the opinion of the Postmaster General to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1874-5.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of January, 1874, for supplying ninety-nine thousand (99,000) gallons of the best quality Winter-strained pure Sperm, Colza, or Lard-oil, for the United States Light-house Service, according to the specifications, bearing date as above, copies of which may be had, after Nov. 30, on application to the Light-house Board; to the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New-York; the Light-house Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass., and the Light-house Inspector at Detroit, Mich. JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Next to Broadway, in 28th st. Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock. Seats for this theatre may always be secured six days in advance. The box-office for this purpose is open continuously from 8 A. M. till 11 P. M. Orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50. Dress-circle seats and general admission, $1. Family circle reserved chairs, 75 cents; family circle sofas, 50 cents. Boxes, $15, $12, $10.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT.

THE GREAT PARISIAN SENSATION,

PARRICIDE!!

BELOT'S WEIRD DRAMA

of

HUMAN PASSION AND HUMAN JUDGMENT.

Characters by Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, M. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. F. HARDENBERG, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, Mr. D. WHITING, Mr. GEORGE DE VERE, Mr. HART CONWAY, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss SARA JEWETT, Miss MINNIE CONWAY, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER and others.

MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 1:30,

and

SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY,

of

PARRICIDE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SALVINI'S ADIEU.

AND BENEFIT OF SIGNORA PIAMONTI TO-NIGHT. ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Close of the Salvini dramatic season, and positively last and farewell night of SALVINI, THE GREATEST LIVING TRAGEDIAN.

TO-NIGHT, BENEFIT of Signora PIAMONTI.

Only performance of Giacommetti's historical drama, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

SALVINI in his great rôle, ROBERT, EARL OF ESSEX. PIAMONTI as ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, originally performed here by Ristori.

TO-MORROW, at 2, FAREWELL MATINEE, OTHELLO.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, parquet and balcony, $1 extra. Private boxes, four seats, $10. Family circle, 50c. For sale at Academy, at 701, and 114 Broadway.

SALVINI. MATINEE D'ADIEU—OTHELLO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, FAREWELL SALVINI MATINEE—OTHELLO.

SALVINI in his grand impersonation, OTHELLO.

HIS LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK.

Admission, $1. Seats to all parts, $1 extra.

To avoid rush at the doors seats should now be secured.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH respectfully announce that they have succeeded in making arrangements for THREE (3) EVENING PERFORMANCES AND ONE (1) MATINEE OF THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

Prior to departure for Cincinnati, commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, at 8 o'clock.

On this occasion will be performed Meyerbeer's grand opera,

LES HUGUENOTS,

with Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as VALENTINE.

Mlle. MARESI, Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, CAMPANINI, MAUREL, DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, AIDA.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, NILSSON'S FAREWELL.

SATURDAY, 27th, GRAND AIDA MATINEE.

The sale of seats will commence Monday, Dec. 22, at the Academy of Music, at 9 A. M.

N. B.—Subscribers desirous of retaining boxes for the above will please leave directions at the Academy.

GILMORE'S

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, AT THE ARMORY, 14th st. and 6th av.

Programme for SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1873:

1. GRAND FEST OVERTURE, on the "Austrian Hymn"......Westmeyer
   First time in New-York.
   Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.
2. NOTTURNO, "Obligato for Flutes and Clarionets," Tittl
   Arranged by P. S. Gilmore.
3. CONCERT WALTZ, "New Wine"......Strauss
   Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.
4. SOLO FOR CORNET, Romanza, "Si tu Savais."......Balfe
   Mr. M. Arbuckle.
5. GREAT EXHIBITION QUADRILLE......Jullien
   Introducing the airs of all nations, with variations for the principal instruments.
6. OVERTURE, "William Tell"......Rossini
   Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.
7. SOLO FOR SAXOPHONE, Fantasie, "Der Freischutz"......Weber
   Mr. E. A. Lefebre.
8. CENTENNIAL HYMN, "First time"......P. S. Gilmore
   Inscribed to the memory of the Founders of American Independence.
   Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.
9. FACKELTANZ, No. 3......Meyerbeer
   Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.
10. NATIONAL BOUQUET, "Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle"......Schott
    Introducing "We're a' a noddin," "Has sorrow thy young days shaded," and "The Lass o' Gowry."
    Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.

Tickets, 50 cents; for sale at the door. Concert at 8.

ROBINSON HALL,

16TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,

TWO WEEKS ONLY,

COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 22.

In consequence of the immense excitement caused by M. Hartz's exposure of Spiritualism at Cooper Institute, he will appear as above in his most wonderful magical performances, introducing his reconstructed ANTI-SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS by means of

THE INDIAN BOX

and SPIRITUAL BASKET, (copyright,) which is pronounced infinitely more wonderful than any of the so-called "Spiritual Manifestations" ever witnessed, as it is SIMPLY IMPOSSIBLE for any one to give a practical solution to this latest mystery.

MATINEES as follows: CHRISTMAS DAY; SATURDAY, Dec. 27; WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31; SATURDAY, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock. Doors open at 1:30. POPULAR PRICES, 50 cents, including reserved seats, which may be secured at M. Hartz's only store, No. 850 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. CUBA.

CUBA.	SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 20,	CUBA.
CUBA.	THE CHARITY AMATEUR	CUBA.
CUBA.	DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION	CUBA.
CUBA.	will appear	CUBA.
CUBA.	for the benefit of the	CUBA.
CUBA.	WIDOWS AND ORPHANS	CUBA.
CUBA.	of the massacred martyrs of the	CUBA.
CUBA.	VIRGINIUS,	CUBA.
CUBA.	in Knowles' beautiful play,	CUBA.
CUBA.	THE HUNCHBACK,	CUBA.
CUBA.	and Suter's admirable farce,	CUBA.
CUBA.	A QUIET FAMILY,	CUBA.
CUBA.	cast with the full strength	CUBA.
CUBA.	of the organization,	CUBA.
CUBA.	aided by several volunteers.	CUBA.

Mrs. SHERIDAN SHOOK......Directress

Tickets $1. Reserved seats extra. At Academy of Music, or Union Square Theatre, and at door evening of performance.

SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.

Miss CARRIE FORRESTER, public reader and pupil of Mrs. Stirling, the celebrated English elocutionist, teaches elocution. For terms and references address No. 74 West 53d st.

LAST TWO DAYS OF THE FAIR IN THE Church of the Disciples, Madison av., corner 45th st.—Tables filled with useful articles at reasonable prices; refreshments served. Fair open from 2 to 10. Admittance, 25 cents. Good music every evening.

MR. TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE, at Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., FRIDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock, is open (without cards) to ladies and gentlemen of respectability.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON LABAYEN Y ARANZABE, late of the City of Matanzas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION ARANZABE, Administratrix with the will annexed.

d19-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. VAN RENSSELAER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of July, 1873.

ALBON P. MAN,
JOHN ERVING,
WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, } Executors.

au1-1aw6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PRIESTLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William Bruorton, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of November, 1873. DEBORAH PRIESTLEY,

n14-1aw6mF* Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH M. M. WHITE, late of the City, County, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 60 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1873.

LAURA CORDELIA KNAPP POMEROY,
CAROLINE PIERCE,

d12-1aw6mF Executrices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Henry A. Moore, County Judge of Kings County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. LACKEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 261 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of November, 1873. ABRAHAM HILL,

n14-1aw6wF* Assignee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS BONARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 100 East Twenty-second-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1873.—HENRY BERGH, Executor. Dated New-York, the 11th day of [illegible]

au1-1aw6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVE RACLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, No. 92 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of October, 1873.

o17-1aw6mF* ELISE RACLE Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BENNERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 114 East 99th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1873.

o24-1aw6mF* CATHARINE B. BENNERT, Executrix.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.

EIGHTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, 1873,

last time of Goldsmith's comedy of

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

YOUNG MARLOW......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. J. FERGUSON, E. M. HOLLAND, G. F. BROWNE, Miss KATHARINE ROGERS, Mme. PONISI, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, DEC. 20, 1873, will be presented for the first time

A LEGITIMATE MODERN FIVE-ACT COMEDY, written for this theatre by DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., entitled

A MAN OF HONOR.

With ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS, APPROPRIATE INCIDENTAL MUSIC, and a distribution of characters including Mr. LESTER WALLACK,

Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, J. B. POLK, E. M. HOLLAND, G. F. BROWNE, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss LAURA ALEXANDER, (her first appearance here,) Miss BLAISDELL, and Miss BURROUGHS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The stage being required for the final rehearsal of the new comedy, there will be

NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

LYCEUM THEATRE,

14th st., near 6th av.

Mr. Charles FECHTER, who appears EVERY NIGHT and on SATURDAY MATINEE as CLAUDE MELNOTTE in the LADY OF LYONS.

This play must be shortly withdrawn to make room for ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES now IN PREPARATION, the first of which will be A SERIO-COMIC DRAMA of EXTRAORDINARY INTEREST, with Mr. Fechter in a SPECIAL CHARACTERIZATION ENTIRELY HIS OWN.

Prices—Orchestra Sofas and Stalls, $1 50; Balcony Fauteuil, $1 50; Dress Circle, $1; Second Balcony, 75 cents; Family Circle, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $12 and $15.

BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT BATTLE SCENE AT THE RINK EVERY NIGHT IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PERFORMANCE.

Enthusiastic reception of the GORGEOUS MILITARY SPECTACLE

At the Rink, THE HEROES OF '76

In a GRAND EQUESTRIAN DRAMA,

Introducing HUNDREDS OF MEN AND HORSES,

Sections of ARTILLERY, CANNONADING, MUSKETRY, and all the EXCITING SCENES OF ACTUAL COMBAT!

The great SENSATION OF THE PERIOD!

The extensive MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS, Afternoon and Evening.

GRAND DOUBLE RING CIRCUS

At 2 and 8 o'clock.

MUSEUM OF MECHANICAL WONDERS! LIVING CURIOSITIES! MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS!

OPEN FROM 12 M. TO 10 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Opens at 7:15. Curtain rises at 8.

LAST TWO NIGHTS AND MATINEE OF EDWIN ADAMS,

FRIDAY, DEC. 19.

IMMENSE BILL. DOUBLE ATTRACTION.

THE GREATEST ACTOR IN COMEDY AND TRAGEDY, when he will appear in his powerful character of Sir BERNARD HARLEIGH, in the thrilling drama from the French "Elle est Folle," or DREAMS OF DELUSION, supported by a strong cast. Also as ROVER in O'Keefe's beautiful comedy of WILD OATS.

SATURDAY—Last matinee of DEADHEART, at 2 o'clock.

LAST NIGHT OF EDWIN ADAMS and last performance of DEAD HEART.

ON TUESDAY—Gabriel Grub, Gabriel Grub, Gabriel Grub, by Charles Dickens.

WALLACK'S.

EXTRA CARD.

Mr. Wallack respectfully announces that on SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, 1873, will be presented for the first time, A LEGITIMATE MODERN FIVE-ACT COMEDY, Written for this theatre, by DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.

ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, ELEGANT COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS, APPROPRIATE INCIDENTAL MUSIC, And a distribution of characters including Mr. LESTER WALLACK,

Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, J. B. POLK, E. M. HOLLAND, G. F. BROWNE, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss LAURA ALEXANDER, (her first appearance here,) Miss BLAISDELL, and Miss BURROUGHS.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

The stage being required for the final rehearsal of the new comedy, there will be

NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. T. G. RIGGS.

BENEFIT (and last night but one) of Mr. T. G. RIGGS.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
Mr. T. G. RIGGS in Poole's drama of the IRISH DETECTIVE. Concluding with the sensation drama of FASTEST BOY IN NEW-YORK.	LAST TIME of the beautiful artiste, Miss MINNIE FOSTER, in the sensation of the MAD CAP, MAD CAP, with entire company.

BLIND TOM CONCERTS.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17, AT 8 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 19, AT 8 P. M.

MATINEE, DEC. 20, AT 1:30 P. M.

Tickets at the Hall, and at No. 114 Broadway.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Children under nine years half price.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS,

AT STEINWAY HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 27, AT 8.

SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Season tickets to the remaining FIVE CONCERTS, including reserved seat, SEVEN DOLLARS, can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall. The sale of single tickets will commence on TUESDAY MORNING. Programmes can be had at the ticket-offices and at the principal music stores.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT, READINGS, AND RECITATIONS.—By request, the Musical Club of Dr. CROSBY'S CHURCH, 4th av. and 22d st., will give another concert, (in costume of ye olden times,) supplemented by readings and recitations, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22. Tickets at Pond's, No. 37 Union square, and at Gurley's, 4th av. and 23d st.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.—FREE LECTURES FOR THE People in the Great Hall, at 8 P. M., SATURDAY, Dec. 20; the lecture will be delivered by Prof. J. W. DAWSON, LL. D., F. R. S., Principal of McGill College, Montreal, on "The Dawn of Animal Life."

Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at the book stores of A. Brentano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in* City *or* Country, *during this* Financial Crisis *and the* HOLIDAYS, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, *than ever before offered in* New-York. *Agents wanted for the sale of* Waters' *Celebrated* Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. *Illustrated Catalogues Mailed.* Great Inducements to the Trade. *A large discount to* Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND 75 OTHER fine UPRIGHT, SQUARE, and GRAND PIANOS and ORGANS very low for cash on installments and for rent. Also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

BURDETT ORGANS.—THE NE PLUS ULTRA of reed instruments. Unsurpassed in tone. Elegant new cases. When you buy, be sure and get the best. BILLINGS & WHEELOCK, General Agents, No. 14 East 14th st. Cabinet Organs of other manufacture at panic prices, $40 and upward.

A.—STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND OTHER new and second-hand Pianos and Organs for rent, and sold on installments very low during the holidays. Beautiful carved Piano, cheap. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

A LADY WILL SELL A MAGNIFICENT Weber piano-forte, full concert, grand, overstrung bass, rosewood carved case and legs, nearly new; original cost, $1,400; less than half price, cash only. No. 28 3d st.

$50 TO $150 SAVED BY BUYING RELIABLE, warranted Pianos, new and second hand, cheaper than anywhere else, at FISCHER'S, No. 423 West 28th st., near 9th av.

A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE AGRAFFE ROSEwood overstrung (Goldsmith) piano-forte; immense sacrifice; also piano and stool, $50. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE WILL give two hours' instruction on the piano daily in a first-class school for her board. Address M. E. S., Box No. 156, New-Canaan, Conn.

BEAUTIFUL 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano, agraffe treble, every improvement, fully warranted, $175; one do., perfect order, $100. Installments taken. R. CABLE, 107 West 23d.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 8, 1870, to A. G. Weed. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped, and a new certificate has been applied for.

LOST—CHECK OF JAMES STRUTHERS & CO., NO. 16,656, in favor of Dent & Ellison, for $3,067 50. All persons are warned against negotiating the same; payment has been stopped.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager......Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Over promptly at 11.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS of the new play LED ASTRAY, Written and arranged expressly for this theatre by Dion Boucicault. THE THEATRE crowded to the doors every night. Seats may now be secured TWO WEEKS in advance.	A decided and electric success.—*Herald*. The most entertaining, and will, doubtless, prove the most popular comedy presented to us since Mr. Robertson ceased writing.—*Evening Post*. Of all the plays produced in New-York for years not one equals in interest and morality that upon the boards of the UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—*Evening Mail*. Seldom, indeed, have we seen a French comedy whose tone is so pure, whose philosophy is so acceptable, whose sentiment is so wholesome, and whose dramatic interest is so well sustained.—*The World*. An excellent acting piece, performed with spirit and smoothness, and illustrated by a stage attire elegant and tasteful.—*The Times*.

Characters by Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Weathersby, Miss Kate Holland, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, Stuart Robson, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, Wilder, and Quigley.

EXTRA MATINEE ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS at 7:45.

, There will be two matinees here next week, one on CHRISTMAS DAY, and the regular SATURDAY matinee.

The matinee TO-MORROW will begin at 1:30 as usual.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

G. L. AND C. K. FOX'S

GRAND, NEW, FRESH, BRIGHT, COMIC TRICK PANTOMIME,

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD,

with all its varied features, fun, and frolic.

JACKLEY TROUPE, MARTENS, Herr LIND, RIGL SISTERS, &c., &c.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

ENGAGEMENT OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,

Who will appear as

KIT, or the ARKANSAS TRAVELER!!!

Every evening this week and ON SATURDAY, MATINEE, AT 1:30.

This gentleman is properly esteemed by the Press and public as the

BEST IMPERSONATOR OF AMERICAN CHARACTER KNOWN ON THE STAGE.

He will be sustained in his vivid portraiture of SOUTH-WESTERN CHARACTER BY THE ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY.

The drama will be presented with new and beautiful scenery, by Mr. THOMAS A. GLESSING and assistants.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BROADWAY THEATRE. REEVE.

Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' own dramatization of his most popular novel, THE WOMAN IN WHITE. THE WOMAN IN WHITE.

Produced under the immediate direction of the author.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF

Mr. WYBERT REEVE, Mr. WYBERT REEVE,

The famous English comedian,

In his masterly and unrivaled impersonation of COUNT FOSCO.

The piece presented with

NEW SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS,

CAREFULLY SELECTED CAST.

Commence at 8. Carriages at 11.

FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.

THE VOKES, in their brilliant new fairy spectacle, the CHILDREN IN THE WOOD;

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, SPLENDID COSTUMES, UNIQUE APPOINTMENTS,

GRAND CORPS DE BALLET OF 150 LADIES, MLLE. MARIE BONFANTI, THE LONDON MADRIGAL BOYS,

CHARMING MUSIC, LEGENDARY TABLEAUX, GLOWING TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT HALF-PAST ONE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

A STORY OF THE HEART.

By Bronson Howard, Esq., entitled

LILIAN'S LAST LOVE.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL

CHARITY BALL,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL

WILL BE GIVEN

at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1874,

UNDER THE USUAL MANAGEMENT.

MR. MINGINS'

"TRIP TO CALIFORNIA," AS TOLD BY HIMSELF, AT THE Thirteenth Street Church, between 6th and 7th avs., (Rev. Dr. Burchard's)

For Building Fund of New-York Presbyterian Church, Formerly located Corner of Houston and Thompson sts.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1873.

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tickets, 50 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DEC. 22,

RECEPTION, TEMPLAR DRILL AND BALL,

SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

MORTON COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 114, 434, 626, 711, and 945 Broadway, and all the principal hotels.

GEORGE H. WALLACE AND SON'S (Third) Complimentary SATURDAY EVENING Hop.—Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) East 14th st. Commencing at 8, and closing at 12 P. M., Dec. 20.

MEETINGS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

A special meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New-York, will be held at the Law School, No. 8 Great Jones st., on MONDAY, the 22d of December inst., at 2 o'clock.

Dated Dec. 15, 1873. By order, WILLIAM BETTS, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

At the Great East-Side Establishment.

DURING THE HOLIDAYS

SANTA CLAUS

Will Hold His Levee,

UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK EVERY EVENING.

DONE AT HEAD-QUARTERS, PRO SANTA CLAUS. }

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

309, 311, 311½ Grand; 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF WRITING DESKS, IN LEATHER AND WOOD, IS OFFERED AT A UNIFORM REDUCTION FROM REGULAR PRICES.

GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, NO. 812 BROADWAY, NEAR 11TH ST.

COAL AND WOOD.

HICKORY WOOD.

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

C. W. ALCOTT & CO.,

Corner Avenue B and 16th st.,

Have on hand a large and selected stock of HICKORY WOOD for open grate fires, which we saw and deliver agreeable to order. Also, Virginia Pine and Oak for kindling. Call on or address by mail, stating quantity, sawed only, or sawed and split.

C. W. ALCOTT & CO.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., are now open for the season. Send for circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av.—Reserved [illegible] and select [illegible] at their own convenience, and receive full [illegible] instruction in waltzing, &c. Send circular. A reception dansante FRIDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8.

[illegible] R. BARROW, [illegible] 17th st.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

INCREASE IN BUSINESS SINCE SEPTEMBER—THE SMALL DEPOSITORS.

The condition of the savings banks at the present moment is a fair index of the position of the working classes. In the month of September, when there was a partial run on all the banks, a large amount of deposits was withdrawn, but, after the excitement had cooled down, many of those who drew out their savings returned them again to the respective banks from which they were taken. A TIMES reporter has visited many of the principal savings banks in the City for the purpose of ascertaining how far the poorer class of depositors were compelled to withdraw their savings for the purpose of maintaining their families, and in all cases the answer has been that for the past two months the payments to small depositors have been more than the usual number at this period of the year, and that the depositors have fallen off to a small extent.

Depositors having from $50 to $200 are in the habit of withdrawing from $10 to $15 at a time, as the circumstances require, and these same depositors frequently return and make small deposits for the purpose of keeping up as far as possible the original amount of their account. There are a few, however, who gradually diminish their account without being apparently able to make any new deposits. December is usually a good period for the banks, as deposits made within the month draw interest from the 1st of January following, and this induces many to make lodgments before the end of the quarter. The portion of the month already expired, however, does not show any increase in the deposits; on the contrary, they have been less than usual. In some banks the deposits for November exceeded the payments, while in others they were less. In one very large bank the Treasurer candidly admitted that there has been a constant drain in their business since September last, that the deposits did not come up to the payments, and that after the 1st of January he expected that a considerable amount would be withdrawn. Most of the banks, in fact, anticipate the same thing. No one, except actually pressed, will withdraw money before the 1st of January, as by doing so they lose the quarter's interest which falls due on the 1st proximo. The bank here alluded to has a very wealthy class of depositors, many of whom have withdrawn large amounts to pay off mortgages on their property. This institution, as well as other banks, is preparing to meet the anticipated demand on its treasury, and for this purpose it has called in several mortgages, and has now more than the usual amount of ready cash in its vaults. It is impossible just now to obtain any statistics upon this subject, but the substance of the information gleaned from the banks amounts to this: Since September their business has decreased; the payments are more than the receipts; but, as far as can be judged, the amount of withdrawals is not such as to indicate any extreme destitution among the poorer classes of depositors.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

QUIET MARKET—ATTEMPTED FORGERY ON WHITE, MORRIS & CO.—THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

But little business was done in the Wall street money market yesterday. The Stock Exchange was unusually dull, prices remaining generally the same as on Wednesday. From the time of the opening of the board gold showed a downward tendency. In the afternoon the street was startled by a rumor that the well-known dry goods commission house of Denny, Poor & Co. had suspended. This report was afterward contradicted. A member of the firm stated that he was unable to account for the rumor. He claims that the house is in an entirely solvent condition. It is believed that the report of suspension was circulated by certain operators wishing to affect the market.

The Assistant Treasurer yesterday paid out $12,000 in gold, on account of interest, and $48,000 for the redemption of called bonds.

ATTEMPTED FORGERY.

Yesterday afternoon a well-dressed and good-looking man, about forty years of age, entered the banking-house of White, Morris & Co., on Wall street, and stated that he wished to sell $125 in gold. In the early part of the day he had sold a small amount, and the clerk, recognizing him, attended to his application immediately. He stated that he desired a check signed by the house for the amount. The clerk took the gold, and handed him an order ticket on the Check Clerk for $139 58, its value in currency. Shortly afterward the man presented Mr. Patterson, the Check Clerk, with a ticket ordering a check for $19,160. The blank in the ticket, left for the purpose, was filled in with the name of Vermilye & Co. Mr. Patterson was upon the point of making out a check for the amount mentioned, when, by some intuition, he thought it would be well to first speak with the clerk whose initials were at the bottom of the ticket. He crossed the office to do so, when the man who had presented the ticket, seeing his intention, hurriedly left the office. It was then discovered that the slip calling for a check for $19,160 was a forgery. The $125 in gold remains in the hands of White, Morris & Co. The would-be forger has not yet been apprehended. The detectives are searching for him.

THE CREDITORS OF WOLF & LEVI.

An adjourned meeting of the creditors of the suspended New-Orleans house of Wolf & Levi was held at the Astor House yesterday. The committee appointed to watch the interest of the creditors reported in favor of an extension from three to twenty-four months. The report was accepted, and a majority of the creditors have pledged themselves to be governed by the recommendation of the committee.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A communication was received at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, in which the adjourned meeting of the National Board of Trade is fixed for Jan. 13. The meeting is to be held in Baltimore, and a delegation from New-York will attend. It is expected that a report will be adopted by the board, in favor of compelling railroad companies to deliver the same quantities of grain received. It will also be recommended that the tax on immigrants be abolished, and that the names of all members of business firms be registered at the Clerk's office of their respective counties. A further report will be adopted, praying Congress to enact a law establishing a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the United States.

RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.

The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on Jan. 15.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay a dividend of five per cent. on the 26th of January.

The January coupons of the Houston and Texas Railway Company first mortgage gold bonds will be paid on their maturity at the National City Bank.

THE OBERHOLSER AND KEEFER FAILURE.

The creditors of the firm of Oberholser & Keefer, whose failure was reported in THE TIMES yesterday, held another meeting, but did not so far progress in the investigation into the affairs of the company as to enable them to make a statement. Mr. Keefer, of the suspended firm, complains bitterly of the libels upon the personal and business character of the firm published in a morning paper. They declare the report of wrong doing in regard to the fire in their house to be utterly false, and in that connection they are fully sustained by the Underwriters, who have sent them a letter strongly disclaiming belief in even the possibility of impropriety on the part of the firm. The gentlemen who have the investigation of the condition of the firm in charge are: Mr. Page, of Faulkner, Page & Co.; Mr. Colby, of Gardner, Colby & Co.; Mr. Keyser, of W. C. Langley & Co.; Mr. Richard, of Richard, Gilin & Co.; and Mr. Post, of Whittemore, Post & Co.

THE INSURANCE CASE.

The hearing of the case of Mrs. De Camp against the New-Jersey Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company was continued yesterday before Judge Shipman. Dr. J. B. Jones, the Coroner, of Brooklyn, was examined for the defense, to show that deceased died from the effects of intemperance and the use of narcotics. In rebuttal, J. J. Higgins and R. R. Senseney were placed on the stand by the plaintiff, and testified that the deceased was, as far as they knew, of temperate and sober habits. The court was then adjourned out of respect to the late Judge Nelson, whose funeral was to take place about this time.

A QUESTION OF BUSINESS CAPACITY.

The case of George Harrison, whose nephews and neices to the number of six have sued out a writ *de lunatico inquirendo*, is now in progress before a Sheriff's jury. The case, involving as it does the control of nearly $500,000 worth of property, excites a varied interest. Mr. W. H. Harrison, and the other nephews and neices claiming to be the nearest of kin to the defendant, make affidavit that he has long been a drunkard and unfitted for the management of his business. The charge of drunkenness is sustained by the witnesses, Messrs. Blair, Lyons, Fenton, (M. D.,) Hilton, and Griggs; Miss McKee, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Omheimer, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Bailey, and others. The defendant seeks to show that the charge of habitual drunkenness is unfounded. He produces as witnesses in his favor, Mr. E. S. Belknap, Mrs. Merritt, Eliza Nixon, Geo. Shay, and Mr. Merritt, who [illegible] known him long, and that some of them have done business with him; that on such occasions he has been sober and transacted his business properly. The defendant further declares that he has always been in the habit of drinking a little; that he is about sixty-six years of age; that he acquired the large property he now holds by his own business exertion and shrewdness, though then enjoying an occasional glass of wine; that his nephews and nieces—who, he says, are very anxious about his property—succeeded in getting its control taken from him in 1862; that he afterward regained control of it, and that since he has been permitted to control his own property it has not been decreased in either amount or value. It is believed that the evidence before the jury will be concluded to-day.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A SPANISH SAILOR STABBED BY A COMRADE.

A quarrel occurred last evening, at the corner of New Bowery and Chambers street, between two Spanish sailors, named Marceo Flores and Antonio Pratti, which resulted in the dangerous stabbing of Flores. It appears that both the men were employed on the Spanish iron-clad Arapiles, at present on the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Several days ago Pratti was dismissed from the service, owing to some dereliction of duty, and supposed that Flores had caused his dismissal. Last evening Flores came to this City on leave of absence, and when he crossed the ferry at the foot of Roosevelt street was met by Pratti. A quarrel ensued between the men, which was continued until they reached the corner of New Bowery and Chambers street, when Pratti drew a dagger and stabbed Flores in the groin and neck, inflicting dangerous wounds. Patrolman Kehoe, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who was passing at the time, immediately arrested Pratti, and aided by some citizens took him to the Oak Street Police Station, where he was locked up. Flores was taken to Park Hospital.

FIRE IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

About 11:30 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the naval office of the Custom-house building, which, notwithstanding the promptness with which the firemen were in attendance on the alarm being given, resulted in the loss of a considerable portion of the books and papers belonging to the department. The fire was first observed by the patrolman on duty from the First Precinct, and when the alarm was given Engines Nos. 6, 10, 29, and 32, with Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1, 10, and 8, were on the spot in a few minutes, and immediately threw a copious stream of water upon the flames, which were soon brought under control. The naval office, which is under the control of Mr. Laflin, is situated in the north-east wing of the building, on the third floor, fronting Wall street, corner of Hanover street. The corridors and apartments adjoining the room where the fire broke out were flooded with water, which flowed in torrents down the stone steps leading to the portico on the Wall street side. When the fire was extinguished it was found that three out of the six desks in the room were destroyed by the flames, together with the books and papers contained on the shelves in that portion of the apartment. Officer Monroe, who was in charge of the fire brigade, had those portions of the books and papers which were only partially burned carefully picked up and placed on the shelves, but most of the papers were so badly damaged as to render them entirely useless. The cause of the fire is unknown. The damage to office furniture is about $500, but it is impossible to estimate the value of the books and papers destroyed.

ON TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

George Rose, of No. 631 Second avenue, was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett, charged with manslaughter, in causing the death of a boy named Henry Burke, aged five and a half years, living at No. 314 East Thirty-second street. It appeared from the evidence that on the 3d June, 1872, Rose, who is a mason, was working at No. 324 East Thirty-second street, and had left his wheelbarrow on the sidewalk. A number of mischievous boys rolled away the barrow several times, which aroused the anger of the prisoner, who seized an ax and flung it at the nearest group of boys. The weapon struck Burke, who happened not to be connected with the party of boys who had removed the wheelbarrow, fracturing his skull and rendering him insensible. Mrs. McAnna, Mrs. Whigan, and William Monaghan testified to having seen the prisoner commit the offense. He was about to go away after the occurrence, but was compelled by the witnesses mentioned to carry the boy into the nearest drug store. The prisoner subsequently, of his own accord, removed the boy to the station-house. Deceased was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died on the 16th of June from the effects of the injuries sustained. The prisoner, in his own behalf, swore that he threw up his arms in order to frighten the boys from the wheelbarrow, when the ax slipped from his grasp accidentally, and struck deceased. Messrs. Kintzing and Sheldon, counsel for the defense, produced a number of witnesses to prove the prisoner's good character. After the case had been summed up, the court adjourned until to-day.

THE HIGH BRIDGE MURDER.

The trial of Edward Branen, for the murder of his wife, was resumed yesterday morning in the Hunterdon Oyer and Terminer Court at Flemington, N. J. The attendance in the morning was small; but in the afternoon the room became densely crowded as usual. The testimony of Dr. Todd was resumed, and an attempt made by the defense to show that the bruises might have been produced by handling the body roughly after death. Hon. Dr. Field was next called. He was present at the post-mortem examination, and corroborated Drs. Alpaugh and Todd. He testified that the examination was very imperfect. Bridget Schully testified: I live near the Branens. Prisoner came to me on the night of his wife's death and said "Come over quick." I soon went, after giving him some holy water, which he asked me for. When I got there I found prisoner crying. Heard him ask his wife to take a sip of the holy water. Then I came home. Margaret Murray testified: I went to prisoner's house the night his wife died. When I got there heard Branen crying inside. I went in. Saw him carrying his baby in his arms and sobbing loudly. Ambrose Fritts (a neighboring farmer) deposed: I saw deceased a half hour before her death. She came to my house for milk. She did not seem to be in liquor. The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

FESTIVAL AT THE AVENUE C INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The annual festival of the Avenue C Industrial School was held at their school rooms, on the corner of Fourth street and Avenue C, yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The school is situated in the German quarter, and is attended by over 280 children, representing the poorest families in that neighborhood. The programme was a very spirited and interesting one, the children doing their part of the work in a very satisfactory manner. The school is in charge of Miss A. Blodgett as Principal, Miss E. Chandler as Vice Principal, with two other lady assistants. Each scholar in attendance yesterday was presented with some useful article of wearing apparel, as also a paper bag, containing refreshments, upon their leaving the room. The children were addressed by Mr. M. Dupuy, who took occasion during his remarks to thank the friends of the society for their donations, by which the society had been enabled to make so many children happy, and provide warm clothing for them at this usually inclement season of the year. It is the aim of the Children's Aid Society, should sufficient funds be provided, to give to each of their schools festivals of a similar character previous to Christmas Day. A list of the schools, with the date of their anticipated festivals, may be obtained at the office of the society, No. 19 East Fourth street, or will be sent by post on application to the Secretary.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Flammer, presiding, Fred. Fulman, aged seventeen, of No. 177 Elizabeth street, was committed in default of $500 bail, for attempting to rob the store of John Graner, No. 41 Forsyth street.... At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Kilbreth presiding, Hugo Seigel, aged twenty-four, and Johanna Seigel, aged thirty, who reside in Brooklyn, were committed, in default of $300 bail each, for stealing three bottles of wine, four tumblers, and other articles, valued in all at $7, from Peter Arnault, of No. 26 West Houston street.

SUITS AGAINST THE CONTROLLER.

Controller Green was yesterday served with a mandamus in the case of Andrew Hanneman, for the payment of $2,405 55, for services as an attendant in the Marine Court in 1871. The paper in the judgments entered in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Larremore, on Wednesday, on the application of Abraham R. Lawrence, were not served yesterday at the Department of Finance. The cases were principally those of court attendants, whose salaries were increased by the Board of Supervisors contrary to the charter of 1870. On the decisions previously given the claims by Judge Lawrence, amounting to $150,000, are revived and made valid against the Treasury.

THE FERRY-BOAT WESTFIELD.

The Staten Island ferry-boat Westfield went ashore at Staten Island on her 6 o'clock trip from New-York yesterday morning, but was floated off at high tide. She was stranded a little north of the Light-house dock upon the sand. Few passengers were on the boat at the time.

ROBBING A TOLL-GATE KEEPER.

About 12 o'clock on Wednesday night seven masked men attacked the toll-gate keeper of the Newark and New-York Plank Road, New-Jersey, in his office on the Hackensack bridge, and after tying him with a rope they secured $500 that was in the safe. They did not take his watch or money, and, while the office was being searched, one of their number did duty as toll-keeper. They left at an early hour yesterday morning, leaving Mr. William Rowe, the gate-keeper, lying on a bed bound hand and foot. Soon after they went away he succeeded in freeing himself, and made his way to the nearest Police station, a distance of nearly three miles, but no clue was obtained that will lead to the arrest of the thieves.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Another Christmas is rapidly approaching, and Mr. Macy, as the self-appointed representative of Santa Claus, again sends out his invitations to the youthful devotees of the great protector of children to come and pay their devoirs, as in duty bound, at his shrine. And once again Mr. Macy presents to his little patrons one of those marvelous exhibitions of Christmas holiday wares and toys which have so often astounded while enchanting them, and which are such testimonials to his own business energy and enterprise. People walk into Mr. Macy's great store, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street, and at once look bewildered. Well, it would lead any one who had not been down Broadway to suppose that there was, at least, not another doll in New-York. One might exclaim with the Irishman, who asked on his first stroll along the Paris Boulevards: "Faith, and does all the rest of the world live here?" Have all the dolls and toys in the City gone over the housetops to a general rendezvous at Macy's? It would certainly seem so. Mr. Macy has dolls that walk, dolls that cry, dolls that sleep, or walk, as they are bidden. He has dolls dressed like young Duchesses; dolls *en deshabille*, and, *sotto voce*, dolls just as the manufacturer made them. In the windows there are mamma dolls, seated in great state; dolls in bed, dolls in the air; while on the counters there are grown up dolls enough, hats, frizzed hair, paniers, and all, to make up a hundred respectably-sized young ladies' boarding-schools. Then there is what appears to be a sort of hospital for dolls—a counter where you can match an arm, buy a new pair of legs, or exchange an old head for a new one, like Aladdin the lamp-seller. Let any one who is made ill by the sight of dolls keep away from Macy's, by all means! And what a kennel of dogs Mr. Macy keeps! He has a charming variety of smooth-haired, long-haired, and woolly-haired dogs; among them some which could hardly have been known to the great Cuvier, or to Mr. Morris of these later days. Mr. Macy's kennel of dogs must comprise many thousands of specimens of many hundreds of varieties of the species. Well, the little ones are quite content. As for music—could an organized band play selections from the favorite operas on Mr. Macy's musical toys at stated hours of the afternoon, it would be a novel and very great sensation, and knock Mr. Gilmore's newly-imported band into a cocked hat. There are trumpets and drums and fifes; in fact, as great a variety of instruments as Nebuchadnezzar had in his celebrated band, and many more which had not then been invented. Among the more elaborate toys may be mentioned splendidly-caparisoned horses and wagons, barnyards stocked with cattle, stables all complete, rocking horses a little stiff in the joints, and the sleigh of the period. What a number of Mr. Macy's young patrons will go half crazy if the clerk of the weather does not soon send us some snow. For little girls there are complete suits of bedroom furniture, big enough for a two-year old baby, in black walnut and painted wood, even down to real point applique lace coverings for the bedspreads. Drawing suites to match are, of course, in order, the pianos in which can positively be played upon. For the older class of children known as grown people, Mr. Macy has provided several large cases of very elaborate and costly bon-bon boxes, especially imported from France for their benefit. In addition, he is offering a cargo of beautifully-painted fans, besides cheaper ones at less than one-half the cost; a collection of French and Roman bronzes, forming an art collection in itself, and a perfect museum of china and bisquit ornaments of all kinds and descriptions and at all prices. In other departments there is a grand display of Palais Royal jewelry, coral and jet ornaments, suitable for young ladies of all ages, from the tender miss of four or five years down to the recently graduated young student. For the studious there are libraries of books, work-baskets and boxes of all kinds for the industrious, lounging chairs for the lazy, cakes, apples, and candies for the hungry, mirrors for the vain, and a welcome for all. But the toys are the thing. They make any middle-aged man wish he was a boy again, and a rising grandmother long to be once more in short petticoats. And Mr. Macy is ready to knock down any one who ventures to say that he has not got every single toy that the children of the world have ever known from the creation till to-day. And they are in millions upon millions, none of your humble hundreds or respectable thousands; and as to prices, if Mr. Macy goes on marking them down as he has done lately, he will end by paying his customers so much for buying them and so much for taking them home. Let every child in New-York have a doll, a trumpet, a gun, or something from Macy's. Their Christmas will be incomplete without it. Be not afraid, little ones! Macy has got plenty of toys and can always get more by calling in Santa Claus to his aid.

SIGNOR SALVINI VISITS THE ITALIAN SCHOOL.

The Italian school at No. 46 Franklin street was visited last evening by Signor Salvini and his brother Alexander, accompanied by the Consul General of Italy, Ferdinand De Luca, and Messrs. E. P. and E. G. Fabbri, bankers to the Italian Government. The visitors were received by Mr. C. L. Brace, of the Children's Aid Society, and by Mr. A E. Cerqua, the Superintendent of the school, who conducted them through the various departments. There were about 400 children present. The Consul General made an address to the children in Italian, in which he exhorted them to become good and useful citizens, and after thanking the Americans for their kindness to the Italian children he alluded in complimentary terms to Signor Salvini, who showed his sympathy for the children by thus visiting them. The gentlemen next visited the band-room where an address of welcome was read by Prof. Conterno, and a choice selection of music discussed. Signor Salvini made a brief address, after which Mr. Brace thanked him for testifying his sympathy for the Italian children and the efforts of Americans to improve their condition. The visitors then retired.

PERSONAL.

Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, is at the Brevoort House.

Prof. George O. Holbrooke, of Hartford, is at the Coleman House.

J. W. Beals, of the Boston *Post*, and Edgar T. Welles, of Hartford, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Major Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore and Capt. E. C. Bowen, United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska; Senator S. S. Lowery, of Utica; Hon. William Annand, of Nova Scotia; Gen. A. B. McCalmont, and Judge John S. McCalmont, of Franklin, Penn., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Orlow W. Chapman, Superintendent of the New-York Insurance Department; Hon. Henry R. Pierson, of Albany; Ex-Mayor R. J. Allyn, of Hartford, and Hon. Homer A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE HALF ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The thirty-eight anniversary of the Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children was held at the asylum, No. 67 West Tenth street, last evening. A large attendance of the patrons of the institution were present. Rev. Dr. Booth opened the services with prayer, after which Rev. Dr. Vincent, and Rev. Mr. Rylance delivered brief addresses. The number of children at present in the asylum is about 200. And the annual report shows that the schools were conducted to the entire satisfaction of the managers.

A WRESTLING MATCH.

The wrestling match, yesterday, at No. 26 East Houston street, between Homer Lane, the ex-champion, and an aspiring amateur named W. Richardson, of Tarrytown, N. Y., for $500 a side, which was announced as a "great match," proved to be a very tame and one-sided affair, and resulted in an easy victory for Lane. They wrestled collar and elbow, best two in three, fair back falls. Mr. Browing, of this City, acted as second for Homer Lane; Mr. Taylor, of New-Jersey, for Richardson, with McMann, the champion wrestler of America, as referee.

CONTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid (No. of warrants 21) amounting to $26,315 85. Receipts—From taxes of 1873, and interest, $30,353 97; from arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $13,636 82; from collection of assessments and interest, $2,581 52; from market rents and fees, $1,447 25; from water rents, $1,708 40; from sales vitrified stone pipe, $1,009 38; from sewer permits, $310; from permits to tap water-pipes, $38 50; from licenses Mayor's Office, $198 25; from Bureau of Permits, Mayor's Office, $1,060. Total, $52,344 09.

DR. COMINS ACQUITTED.

The trial of Dr. James M. Comins, for alleged complicity in the acts which resulted in the death of Ida W. Vail at No. 54 Elm street, Jersey City, on the 5th of October, took place in the Hudson County Court yesterday. After hearing a good deal of evidence the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

THE NEW JUDGES.

Messrs. Abraham R. Lawrence and Charles Donohoe, the newly-elected Judges of the Supreme Court, appeared before Judge Ingraham in Supreme Court, Chambers yesterday, and took the oath of office.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Numerous correspondents have addressed letters to us about Sheriff Brennan and his fees. But they do not give us their names. We have therefore destroyed their letters, in pursuance of a plain notice which appears every day over our editorial articles. We will not publish letters on any subject which are not authenticated, for our private satisfaction, by the names and addresses of the writers. Let correspondents who do not choose to comply with this condition send their letters to some other newspaper.

Before the Liberal Club this evening Mr. Jas. A. McMaster, will lecture on "State Education from the Roman Catholic Standpoint."

It was expected that orders would be given yesterday for the removal of the stands on Vesey, Fulton, and other streets, but none were issued.

A musical entertainment will be given on Monday evening next at the Presbyterian Meeting-house, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street.

The Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard, State of New-York, Band, under the direction of Felix J. Eben, gave a grand concert last evening at the Academy of Music. A large audience was in attendance.

A charity fair, under the auspices of the Order of the Mystic Star, was opened last evening at the Masonic Temple, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, with appropriate ceremonies, and was largely attended.

Jeremiah O'Connor and Garrett Clancy, two youths, were playing with a pistol, yesterday, at No. 1 Washington street. The weapon was discharged, the ball taking effect in Clancy's right thigh, wounding him severely.

William McDonald, aged twenty-eight, of No. 448 West Thirty-sixth street, while engaged in taking down a scaffold at the new building at the corner of Hudson and Bank streets, fell to the pavement, and sustained serious injuries.

At the Thirteenth Street Church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Mr. Mingins will relate the incidents of his "Trip to California," the entertainment being for the benefit of the building fund of New-York Presbyterian Church.

The Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, at the corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Tenth avenue, was crowded last evening to listen to the lecture of Mr. H. B. Perkins on "Public Education," delivered in aid of the Washington Heights Library.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has transmitted to the Board of Assessors the certificate of the cost of regulating and grading Seventy-fifth street, from Fifth avenue to the East River, amounting to $121,714 38, in order that the assessment therefor may be made.

The Five Points House of Industry has received the $500 due them by the Education Fund, and in a published statement admits that injustice was done to Controller Green when it was intimated that he had withheld the money owing to his construction of the charter. The whole matter was directly under the control of the Board of Education.

A meeting was held last night by property-owners of the Seventeenth and Eleventh Wards at No. 28 Avenue A for the purpose of raising means for relieving the present want among the poor of those Wards. A number of house-owners of the vicinity were in attendance. Mr. Charles Weltz presided over the meeting, and a considerable sum of money was raised.

At a meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Association last evening, Mr. Jacob M. Patterson, presiding, a resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of three to arrange for a series of lectures to be delivered before the association during the Winter. It was announced that Gen. George H. Sharpe would probably consent to deliver the first of these lectures.

At the Mariners' Church, on Oliver and Henry streets, a temperance meeting was held last night, under the auspices of the Mariners' Division of the Sons of Temperance, a body which is displaying considerable activity in promoting the cause of temperance. Addresses were delivered by several veteran workers in the cause, and musical and vocal exercises enlivened the proceedings.

BROOKLYN.

A fire at No. 11 Willet street, yesterday morning, occasioned a loss of $500

Several prisoners, arraigned yesterday in the Court of Sessions on charges of theft, pleaded the "hard times" in extenuation of their crimes.

John Jersup and Frederick O. Bey were arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a horse from the stable of Francis Jellicker, No. 338 State street.

The second trial of the Spencer divorce case, in which Thos T. Spencer seeks an absolute divorce from his wife, Caroline, ended late last evening by a disagreement of the jury. The jury in the former trial also disagreed.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen complied with the request of Sheriff Williams, last evening, to have his allowance for bringing prisoners from the courts to jail raised from $3,500 to $4,500.

The trial of Ex-City Treasurer Sprague was called yesterday in the Court of Sessions, but adjourned until next term, the defense agreeing, on Mr. Britton stating that he had so arranged with Attorney General Barlow, who was familiar with all the facts and would conduct the prosecution.

The case of Patrick Crook, Clerk to Justice Riley, was before the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen last evening. Crook, who has been suspended on charge of unlawfully retaining fines, proved by Justice Riley and other witnesses that the fines had been remitted. He admitted neglecting to make his returns at the proper times. The board, before reaching any conclusion on the case, went into executive session.

At a regular communication of Clinton Lodge, No. 453, F. and A. M., held at their rooms, No. 89 Broadway, E. D., on Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Samuel H. McGreggor, Master; Wm. Ricketts, Senior Warden; Schuyler Parker, Junior Warden; Josephus D. Brooks, Senior Deacon; John H. Carpenter, Junior Deacon; C. P. Valentine, Secretary; Charles F. Grim, Treasurer; A. W. Madison, Charles Gallagher, and Wm. Vyse, Trustees; Wm. Smith, Tiler.

NEW-JERSEY.

The jury in the suit of City Counsel Francis against B. F. Butts, of the Newark *Echo*, for libel, found a verdict of conviction.

Notice has been given that navigation on the Delaware and Raritan Canal will be closed to-morrow.

The residence of Dr. Shotwell, at High and White streets, Orange, was robbed on Wednesday night of property valued at $150.

The Paterson silk weavers propose to call a meeting to express their opinions in relation to the proposed change in the tariff on imported silk goods.

A German residing in Newark on Wednesday attempted to commit suicide by taking muriatic acid, the act growing out of a quarrel with the lady whom he was to marry. Dr. Mulcahy was called in, and saved the man's life.

The Town Committee of East Orange has decided to pay the laborers it is about to employ in the streets in provisions. The men are to be allowed twelve and a half cents per hour, man and horse twenty-five and a half cents, and man two horses thirty-seven and a half cents per hour.

On Wednesday night a gang of burglars broke into the store of Whitlock & Lewis, the dry-goods store of R. E. Chase, and the saloon of Moller & Backoff, in Dover, and stole property valued at $1,000. Yesterday morning one of the thieves was captured at Denville. He gave his name as James McGinnis, of Paterson, from which place he said the gang had come.

On Wednesday night a gang of burglars effected an entrance into the buildings No. 219 Broad street, Elizabeth, and broke open the safe of George W. Oatley, but did not secure any booty. On the second floor they stole a large quantity of gold plate and silver. They also broke open the offices of Howard Richards, a lawyer, and Mr. D. W. C. Morris, real estate broker, but failed to secure any money. The Police have no clue to the robbers.

THE ELIZABETH MURDER.

The trial of Koewenz, who is charged with having attempted to murder Lucy Krull, commenced yesterday at Elizabeth, N. J. The examination of witnesses will be continued to-day. Koewenz will be the first to take the stand.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—Cattle heavy; very best on sale to-day, 6c.@6¾c.; first quality, 4¾c.@6c.; medium or good fair quality, 4c.@4¾c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 3¼c.@4c.; a number of Extra Christmas Cattle, ranging from 1,700 to 2,300 lbs., sold at 7c.@8c.; receipts of the week, 2,387; sales, 2,282. Hogs—Sales of Corn-fed at 7c.@7½c. for net weight, mostly at the latter figure; Stillers, 6¾c.@7c.; receipts of the week, 6,000. Sheep unchanged; stock on hand generally of an interior order; quoted at 4c.@5¼c. gross; receipts, 3,434.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Cattle—Receipts about 900; market more active, but prices unchanged; sales of fair to choice Steers at $4 50@$5 25; choice to extra, $5 60@$6 65; fancy Christmas Beeves, $6 75@$7 70; shipments, 595. Hogs—Receipts about 18,000; market ruled dull, with some 50,000 Hogs on sale; prices weak at $4 50@$4 90; shipments, 8,500.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 18.—Printing Cloths firm at 6c. for 64s spots, and 5¾c.@6c. for futures.

[Advertisement.]

Do the Right Thing and it will give you success and happiness. A phrenological examination at No. 389 Broadway, day or evening, will tell you what it is. Good books for presents.

[Advertisement.]

PREPARE FOR "MERRIE CHRISTMAS."—"What shall I buy for my wife?" is paterfamilias' anxious inquiry. "A set of furs," say we, which you will find at KNOX'S, of the finest quality and most economical price. At the same time you can select your own holiday hat. KNOX'S stores are at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAUSED HIS FAILURE?—He has adopted the wrong pursuit. Phrenological examination at No. 389 Broadway tells each what he can do best. Open day and evening till after holidays. Useful books for presents.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—George D. Henderson, Miss Mary E. Hart, Major Bradbury, Charles M. Cooper, M. P. Browning, Mrs. Bowdish, Mrs. I. S. Osterhout, Rev. Edward S. Wheeler, William H. Philips, S. Egan, O. F. Swift, E. H. Southworth, George T. Anderson, C. C. List, Carles Hellborn, Miss Abbey Clark, Mrs. Major Reynolds, Mrs. J. M. Popler and servant, George B. Cooper, Dodge Hayward, A. Irvin, Daniel Remington, B. C. Edwards, Mrs. E. W. Henck, A. J. Merrill, J. H. Hanson, Byron Oak, S. J. Maxwell, Jean Haas, Carles Zink, Theo. Averell.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Gerald, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Wild, Mrs. H. Williams and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ford, Mrs. A. S. Heenan, J. Sheny, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mencani, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hale, W. H. Davenport, Mrs. Thorpe, Mrs. Mary Annegar, John Ward, J. Mencini, Wm. Marling, Jas. O'Connor, Mr. McMurphy, J. T. Hill, T. Macuber, Richard Driver, Rev. M. Hans, J. Krady and lady.

In steam-ship Europe, from Havre.—Louis Elleau, Numa Kougaret, Dalton Dorr, Mr. Geisenheimer, Edward Cunningham, Mrs. Stephen Jessup, Miss Josephine Jessup, Miguel Capin, Gustave Assil, A. Quivin, Mrs. Marie Espezier, Mrs. Adele Lorrman, Mrs. Elie Baudet, Mrs. M. Lefebure, Miss A. Lefebure, Mrs. Catherine Aebli, Adrien Veraldi, Francisco Solderila, Jean Wrechel, Mr. Rochereau, Mrs. Mary Savary, Auguste Savary, Henri Closterman, Emile Closterman, Emile Seignouret, Gabriel Servat, Lucien Gautier, Miss Mina Fochringer, Miss Pauline Bloechlinger, Miss Josephine Kappler, Miss Babelle Paer, Moritz Paer, Michel Paer, Ernest Barbier, James Compson, Charles Isselin, Leon Chandelier, Massino Cassini, Ernest Warcollier, Paul Patrian, Marius Soutrenon, Edward Seguin, United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exhibition; Miss Maria Jones, Maurice Rateau, Albert Lalande, H. Alliou, E. Ginochio, Miss Anne Piaran, Emile Hochelmer, Lucien Bouchier, Mr. Savary's servant, Mrs. Caroline Holderith, Mr. Lehman, Mrs. M. Théron, C. Théron, A. Cornilleau, Mrs. M. Cornilleau, Miss Louise Cornilleau, Henri Cornilleau, Auguste Cornilleau, Mr. Delousseccourt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:20 | Sun sets....4:35 | Moon sets...6:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:24 | Gov.Island..8:13 | Hell Gate....9:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Thuringia, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; City of New-York, Deeken, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; General Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Albemarle, Read, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; S. C. Walker, Sherein, Philadelphia; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, Penn., Jas. Hand; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Artist, (Br.,) Sergent, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Lady Gertrude, (Br.,) McDonald, Cork for orders, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Amronia, (Ital.,) Fedele, Gibraltar, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Cherokee, (Ger.,) Hanson, Finol, Ruger Bros.; Arfarsad, (Aus.,) Masassa, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Euneo Merella, (Ital.,) Muhelim, Londonderry, Slocovich & Co.; Mirago, (Greek,) Bardani, Gibraltar, for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Repeal, (Br.,) Lartin, St. Pierre, Mart, Jones, Phillips; Poshalt J. C. Wibhl, (Ger.,) Larsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Angola, (Br.,) Morris, Ponce and Arroyo, E. Sanches v Dolz; Grace Kelley, Kirkham, Santa Cruz, Miller & Leighton.

Schrs. Titana, (Br.,) Tucker, Corunna, G. F. Bulley; Linnet, Druid, Laguayra via Jacksonville, Moller & Thebaud; George Staples, Lord, Vera Cruz, &c., B. F. Metcalf & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Excelsior, (Br.,) Goss, Barrow Nov. 19, via Halifax Dec. 14, with railroad iron and 5 passengers to C. Congreve & Son—vessel to Sweetland, Bowring & Co. The E., in attempting to dock at the Erie basin, went ashore on the flats; will probably get off at next high water.

Steam-ship Europe, (Fr.,) Lemarie, Havre Dec. 7, and Brest 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship City of New-York, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool Dec. 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Trinacria, (Br.,) Thompson, Glasgow Dec. 3, and Moville 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Furguson & Wood.

Bark J. F. Mann, (Ger.,) Deutsch, New-Bedford, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig I. Howland, Keene, Baltimore, with coal to order.

Schr. W. S. Peck, Bunce, Hartford.

Schr. W. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William Young, Parker, Port Jefferson.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W.; very hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Thuringia, for Hamburg; City of New-York, for Havana; General Barnes, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Isaac Bell and Albemarle, for Richmond; bark Edward, for Philadelphia; and, from Quarantine, steam-ships America, for Bremen; Castalia, for Glasgow; Russia, Greece, and Wyoming, for Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Arr. brigs Goldfinder, from Imagua; Erie, from Jacksonville.

The pilot-boat Louisa Jane, which was run into and sunk by the steamer Forest City, in Boston Harbor, was raised to-day, and towed to Bird Island flats, where she will be pumped out, previous to placing her in the dock for repairs.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 18.—Arr. ship Owego, from Liverpool; bark Northern Chief, from Hamburg; brig Arroganteemilia, from Cardenas; schrs. M. E. Mangin, from Havana; Mohawk, from Philadelphia, and Edwin Jennet, from Harbor Island.

Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York; bark J. Steele, for Liverpool; bark Kong Sverre, for London; schrs. Nellie, for New-York; J. M. Fitzpatrick, for Brunswick, and B. Martside, for Georgetown, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec 18.—Sld. schr. J. B. Augur, for Philadelphia.

Passed out—Brig H. M. Morris, for St. Pierre; schr. Ocean Lilly, for St. Lucia.

SPOKEN.

Dec. 15, 20 miles E. S. E. from the Highlands, bark Nettie Sheldon, from Hamburg, for Philadelphia, by pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The following vessels have sld. for American ports: Baltic, City of Antwerp, Ceferina, Bygdo, Athlete.

The following vessels have arr. from American ports: James B. Brett, Excelsior, Colorado, Henry, Wilhelmina, Helsingor, Kingdom of Italy, Nictaux, Ellen Goodspeed, Carl August, Hampton Court, Martino, Coulnakyle, Buona Famiglia, Armonia, Johan Holzerland.

The steam-ship Washington, Capt. C. Arnold, from Stettin Dec. 2, for New-York, via Copenhagen and Antwerp, sld. from the latter port on the 11th inst.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18.—The Red Star Line steam-ship Kenilworth, from Philadelphia Dec. 5, passed Queenstown this morning for Liverpool.

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BEST PIANOS MADE
Prices and terms in full accordance with the times and the expectations of purchasers.
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C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
502 and 504 Broadway,
OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS,
INCLUDING A VERY EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SEALSKIN FURS,
IN ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES, AT GREATLY
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CLOCK CO.,
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have good Clocks for $2, and better ones for more money. Suitable Clocks for KITCHENS, and fine SETH THOMAS Mantel Clocks, equal in appearance to the best European work, in bronze or marble cases for PARLORS, marking time truthfully, and not a lying vexation. Articles of
Use & Beauty
make appropriate HOLIDAY GIFTS.

OPEN EVENINGS DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
SOLID
SILVER-WARE.
Articles useful and ornamental. Forks and Spoons in sets. Fancy Articles in boxes for gifts, at extremely low prices. Services for Dinner. Tea and Dessert Centre pieces. Bowls and Epergnes to match. Bibles, Prayer-books, and Hymnals, richly bound and decorated with silver. Also, a very fine assortment of Silver Jewelry, new fashions. The largest and richest Stock ever exhibited in New-York will now be offered at retail at the sales-room of the Gorham Company, in Bond st., near Broadway.
Gorham Manuf'g Co.

Choice Gift Books.
ELEGANTLY BOUND COPIES
OF THE
Hymn & Tune Books
Used in Church,
VIZ:
Songs for the Sanctuary, full morocco......$6 50
Hymns of the Church, full morocco.......... 7 00
Hymnal with Tunes, full morocco............ 5 00
Baptist Praise Book, full morocco............ 6 50
Plymouth Collection, full morocco.......... 6 50
Remember Me, or Holy Communion, by Ray Palmer.. 1 50
A. S. BARNES & CO.,
New-York and Chicago.

REDUCTIONS.
LONDON DRESS SCARFS,
$2 00.
ENGLISH WINDSORS,
$1 50.
REYNIER'S DOG-SKIN GLOVES,
$1 50.
WARD'S,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
AND
BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

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Artistic Christmas Presents.
Original Paintings in Oil and Water-colors, Choice New Engravings, Chromos, Colored Photographs, and Porcelain Pictures in elegant frames of the latest designs; also, Oil and Water-color Boxes and Drawing Materials of every description.
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RICH JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, BRONZES,
AND
STERLING SILVER-WARE.
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HOLIDAYS.
THROUGHOUT DECEMBER, COMMENCING MONDAY 8TH INST., OUR STORE WILL
Remain Open during the Evening.
TIFFANY & CO.,
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OPEN EVENINGS DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
SOLID
SILVER-WARE
AND
Fine Plated Ware,
Exclusively.
The largest and richest stock of useful and ornamental Sterling Silver and Fine Electro-plated Ware ever exhibited in New-York, will now be offered at retail at the Sales-room of the Gorham Company in
BOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Gorham Mfg. Co.

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